THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 161

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Timilty Back at Police Job; Packard Strikers Return; Churchill Lands in Britain

The World's Day—June 5, 1943

Boston: Commissioner Resumes Official Duties

Boston Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty resumed his official duties today following the quashing of Grand Jury indictment for conspiracy to permit gambling. [Page 4.]

Setting an example for business firms, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts today contributed 100 of its own busy typewriters to Army-Navy needs at home and abroad. Business firms were urged to follow suit with at least 25 per cent of their available typewriters.

Mrs. William B. Pratt of Milton, Mass., Chairman of the Boston Women's War Savings Committee, which has sold $1,045,000 in War Bonds since April 19, sponsored a submarine chaser launched at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard. The honor was given Mrs. Pratt in recognition of her Committee's work.

Training of the nation's youth in the ways of democracy with the same vigor that fascists train their children in dictatorial pursuits was urged today by Dr. Winifred E. Bain, President of Wheelock College, to students of the Nursery Training School of Boston.

Labor: War Work Resumed at Packard Plant

War production of vitally needed materials at Packard Motor Car Company in Detroit was resumed when thousands of workers returned to their jobs. Working force on the day shift was about 35 per cent normal and a company spokesman said it appeared full production might be restored Monday.

The National War Labor Board is reopening the wage case involving Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, and the United States rubber companies in Akron, Ohio. About 50,000 C. I. O. United Rubber Workers members are involved and the dispute arose over a decision of the NWLB to allow a 3-cent hourly wage increase when the Union sought an 8-cent increase. The Board will hold a public hearing June 14 to "receive new evidence and arguments on whether it erred in its directive order," as alleged by the Union.

A two-day work stoppage at Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation, Tonawanda, N. Y., ended when 1,350 striking C. I. O. employees returned to work.

In Europe: Churchill Home After U. S. Visit

Prime Minister Winston Churchill landed at a British airfield on his return trip from the Washington War Council. On his way home, he called at North Africa and saw Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden joined the talks in North Africa.

Hitler, says the London Daily Sketch, missed by 10 minutes an explosion which wrecked a French railway line near Laon, when he was returning from a visit to the Atlantic Wall in Brittany recently.

German demands that France deliver another 220,000 workmen to the Reich by June 30, says a Berlin dispatch to the Tribune de Genève, has caused the Vichy Government to eliminate exceptions to its compulsory labor laws.

Washington: U. S. Navy 1,530,000 Men Strong

The Navy has 1,400,000 enlisted men and approximately 130,000 officers, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed. Marine strength totals more than 250,000, while the Coast Guard has grown to 150,000, he added.

A bill providing for the training of 65,000 nurses for the armed forces was passed by the Senate and sent back to the House for action on amendments.

National: Noted British Train Presented to U. S.

The Coronation Scot, de luxe British passenger train, through which tramped thousands of visitors to the New York World's Fair, was presented to the United States to provide temporary living quarters for Army officers. It is to be stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind., and consists of two coaches, a coach lounge, two diners, kitchen, sleeper, and club car.

Max Stephan, convicted of treason, was sentenced to capital punishment by Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle at Detroit. July 2 is set as the date for his execution at the Federal Correctional Institution at Milan, Mich.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 5.

36,688 Prisoners of War Held In Score of Camps in U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—German, Italian and Japanese prisoners of war—36,688 of them—are being held in 21 camps in the United States, the War Department has announced.

The captives include 22,110 Germans, 14,516 Italians and 62 Japanese. Presumably, most of the Germans and Italians were taken by American, British and French troops during the North African campaign.

The present camps, located in 17 states, have a capacity of 50,000, and are being enlarged, the Army announcement said yesterday. All but three—Angel Island, Calif., Camp Blanding, Fla., and Fort Meade, Md.—are planned as permanent prison stockades for the wars duration.

Germans are being held at Angel Island, Blanding, Meade, Camp Breckinridge, Ky., Camp Chaffee, Ark., Crossville, Tenn., Camp Gruber, Okla., Hereford, Texas, Huntsville, Texas, Roswell, N. M., and Stringtown, Okla.

Italians are imprisoned at Crossville, Camp Atterbury, Ind., Camp Carson, Colo., Camp Clark, Mo., Florence, Ariz., Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., Ogden, Utah, Camp Phillips, Kan., Weingarten, Mo., and Camp Wheeler, Ga.

The Japanese prisoners are held at Camp McCoy, Wis.

The Army said it was encouraging the prisoners to govern their own affairs as far as feasible. Newspapermen now are permitted to visit the camps, but interviews with prisoners will not be permitted, nor will photographs of prisoners showing recognizable features of the prisoners be allowed.

Unrestricted access to the camps has been granted to diplomats looking after the affairs of the enemy countries—the Swiss for Germany and Italy and Spaniards for Japan. Red Cross and International Y. M. C. A. representatives also have access to the camps at all times.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, June 5, 1943

Art, Music and Theater	12
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	15
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	9
Financial Pages	13, 14
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	15
Theater Reviews and Timetables	4
The Home Forum	10
"The hour of harmony" (With German Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	12
Classified	14
Restaurant (grouped)	15
School (grouped)	9
Weekly Magazine Section	
Is Communism a Real Threat to Asia?	2
Our Appalling Manpower Waste	3
Diplomats For the Duration	4
Unshackling World Trade	5
Wizard of the Pipes	6
Rich Harvests in the "Slough of Despond"	7
Stark Lines in a Mellow Landscape	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Footnote From Mexico

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho (AP)—Mexican workers brought here recently to labor in sugar beet fields promptly took off their shoes and went wading—in the first snow many of them had seen.

Weather Predictions

Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:46 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:38 a. m.

Dimout begins Sunday at 8:47 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:38 a. m.

Milk Delivery Is Tied Up By Sunday Rule

Unless ban is lifted by Washington scarcity in Greater Boston will hit thousands of buyers.

Restaurant proprietors—represented by the Massachusetts Restaurant Association—today wired ODT Chief Joseph B. Eastman, pointing out that because of heavy week-end business, the stopping of wholesale deliveries of milk on Sunday would work serious hardships.

Complete stoppage of wholesale milk deliveries to Greater Boston stores, hotels, and restaurants tomorrow seemed inevitable up to noon today. Unless Washington lifts the ban on Sunday deliveries, no milk will reach thousands of consumers who usually get their supplies from corner groceries and variety stores.

During the current gasoline emergency, the Office of Defense Transportation ruled that all Sunday wholesale deliveries of milk are to be prohibited, and suggested that double deliveries should be made today. This, according to the milk drivers' union and the dealers, is physically impossible, as trucks are already loaded to capacity every trip they make.

Representatives of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union pointed out today that they would be perfectly willing to make every-other-day deliveries to stores, restaurants, and hotels—just as they are now doing to homes.

"This would mean a saving of approximately 40 per cent in gasoline, rubber, and equipment," said Joseph P. Lane, Business Representative of the Union, "whereas the ODT has sought a 20 per cent reduction in the use of gasoline." However, he added, until the War Labor Board lifts the ban on Sunday deliveries, such a plan would not work out on a week-to-week basis.

Representatives of the milk companies agreed that every-other-day wholesale deliveries undoubtedly would solve the problem, but that the ban on Sunday deliveries must be lifted before it could be put into effect.

Meantime, both sides stood firm—the local ODT in merely following the rulings laid down by Washington, and the milk drivers' union in its insistence that it was impossible to jam two days' work into one on Saturdays, and practically as much more on Mondays, when the additional empty cases would have to be picked up.

Matthew A Dunn, Secretary of the Drivers Union, said that union members in the wholesale delivery group had been directed not to deliver any more milk than usual today. At the same time, he said, they have been told to report for work on Sunday, as provided for in their contract.

Nazis Build Defense Chain in Norway; Chinese Armies Score New Victories; Pro-Allied Council Set Up in Argentina

Rawson assumes power as Castillo and aids flee to exile; martial law declared.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 5 (AP)—A military council headed by pro-Ally Gen. Arturo Rawson assumed governmental powers today in Argentina, last American state with diplomatic ties to the Axis, after overthrowing the isolationist Castillo regime in a lightning revolt, and declaring martial law in the country.

Gen. Pedro Ramirez, who had been President Castillo's War Minister; Gen. Juan Giovanelli, Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro, who retained the post of Chief of Naval Operations, and General Rawson comprised the military junta now fulfilling the function of government.

The international significance of yesterday's bold stroke by General Rawson and other military leaders in forcing President Castillo to flee to an Argentine warship still was not clear, but there were these factors:

1. One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was the arrest of a prominent pro-Axis nationalist, Manuel Fresco.

2. One of several proclamations said to have been issued by Rawson pledged Argentina's co-operation in a "true American union of collaboration and compliance with our international pacts."

3. Pro-democratic newspapers published an announcement, said to emanate from the revolutionaries, pledging compliance with a resolution adopted by the conference of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro recommending that all American republics break with the Axis. These newspapers also called the revolt "democratic in character."

Domestic Objectives

Some reports, however, indicated the objectives of the revolutionists were largly domestic.

The revolt, with General Rawson leading approximately 7,000 troops into Buenos Aires yesterday and taking control of the governmental offices abandoned by the fleeing Señor Castillo, occurred on the day the Conservatives were to name a candidate to succeed President Castillo.

General Rawson himself, addressing a crowd beneath the Government House balcony, said his movement was "without any political leaning" and was aimed at guaranteeing "the safety of our people and our nation" because the Castillo Administration had failed to respect "our institutions and culture."

Some sources implied that the revolt was to break a stranglehold

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

General Chiang's forces capture key port on Yangtze; Russians repel two Nazi thrusts.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The momentum of the Chinese drive carried Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's armies forward to new gains today.

One of the most important was the capture of the river port of Owchihkow on the Yangtze. From there, the Chinese are in a position to cut off retreat of Japanese warships which steamed up the river prior to the Chinese comeback. Owchihkow is just south of Shasi.

Significant, too, is the fall of Kungan. This is only 65 miles southeast of Ichang. the Japanese base, now threatened by the fast-moving Chinese soldiers.

Another column of China's rejuvenated Army has swung into Ansiang in North Hunan, sweeping the enemy back from the Lake Tungting sector. On the upper front, Chinese troops pressed hard on retreating heels of the Japanese and are reported to have entered the river base of Itu. Yangchi, a town southeast of Chihkiang, also has been retaken, and thus a sizable portion of China's "Rice Bowl" has been retrieved in the new power drive of General Chiang's valiant troops.

Action has flared up on the central front in Russia. The Red Army has thrown back two German attacks, at the same time launching a 520-bomber assault on German-held Orel, below Moscow.

The German attacks were directed against Red Army bridgeheads west of the Donets River and in the Sevsk area, southwest of Orel.

The Russians also have thrown three divisions and a tank brigade against German positions on the Velizh sector between Smolensk and Velikie Luki, according to a German announcement. The Russian command makes no acknowledgment of this claim.

In the South Pacific, General MacArthur's Air Force took to the skies to drop 18 tons of bombs on Wewak in New Guinea. This counted up to a total of 174 tons of explosives which have ground into the Japanese stronghold in seven recent raids.

An unusually weak reception of antiaircraft fire was taken to indicate that this heavy and persistent pounding is taking effect. No Japanese planes rose to meet the Allied raiders, and all American airmen returned safely to their base.

In Italy, Allied bombs rained from the skies on the Grottaglie airdrome near Brindisi.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Norway Bristles With Defenses

How the invasion-fearing Nazis have built an elaborate network of airfields, fortifications, and transport links in Norway is shown above. Each airplane symbol marks the location of a major airfield. As revealed in the accompanying exclusive dispatch, German defensive strategy in Norway is based in a large measure on the ability to move great forces of short-range fighter planes and bombers from one part of the country to another in short, easy hops.

Preparations to block invasion are based on mobility of warplanes on entire coast.

How the Germans are preparing Norway to withstand invasion is revealed in detail by Mr. Gratke who recently reached London after a tour of Scandinavia.

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Details of the military situation in Norway are interestingly illuminated by the fact the most recent convoys to Russia on the northern route have been proceeding with little interruption from the air. German first-line planes available in the "Northern Command," including Norway and Denmark, are believed almost halved now, numbering between 300 and 400.

The most important point is that this reduction may be temporary. For German strategy in Norway is based on ceaseless efforts to increase flexibility. The Germans have more than 20 military airdromes in Norway, providing a chain on which fighters can be hopped to almost any area on a moment's notice. There are few heavy bombers on Norwegian soil but fighters have increased in line with defensive policy.

Reports from the Norwegian "underground" indicate the enlargement and new construction of airfields is continuing. For example, a new airfield major size is now being built at Gossen in the Möere district.

Larger Airfields

The largest airfield is at Gardemoen. Others are at such points as Fornebo near Oslo, Orelandet at the entrance to Trondheimsfjord, Banak at Porsangerfjord, Förus and Söla near Stavanger, Herdla near Bergen, and Böemoen near Voss. Others include Kjeller, Lade, Vaernes, Hattfjelldal, Bardufoss, Kirkenes, Bödoe, Lista and Mandal.

Similarly, rail and road connections are being rushed by the use of forced labor. A major project is the rail line and highway network to connect Trondheim with the North. Before the war a railroad existed from Trondheim northward to Fiskenfoss. The Germans, by one month's work, extended it to Elsfjord.

During 1942 the railroad was further extended to Mosjöen. By connecting with an isolated mining railway, the Germans by April of this year were able to open traffic as far as Stöforshei.

But the Germans have been unable to replace the bridge over the Rana River blown up by Norwegians in 1940, so the road follows the south bank of the Rana River to 66 degrees, 33 minutes north, thence along the west banks of the Löens and Saltelv Rivers to Roganan. It then goes from Fauske along the east and north shores of the Skjerstadfjord to Bödoe.

Route to Narvik

But the country north from Bödoe to Narvik is tremendously difficult, with high mountain ridges and numerous fjords. The Germans plan a highway road instead of a railway with many ferries facilitated by ice crossings. The highway would take off from the Bödoe road at Fauske, running to Soerfolde; thence by ferry up Leirfjord and again by road to Korsneskap; thence by ship to Narvik. From the Narvik-Kirkenswards road the problem is easier and the Germans already have constructed fairly extensive highways, crossing numerous fjords on ice.

The Germans are now estimated to have 800 to 1,000 coastal guns in Norway including a few 300-centimeter [about 12-inch] rail artillery pieces moved to Trondheim complete with crews and ammunition from Sweden under the present freight transit arrangement. A large part of the guns in Norway were captured from the French.

Norwegian sources say Germany has fortified every fjord of any importance, utilizing and reinforcing other points such as the island of Tarva.

Lewis Orders Miners Back; Wave of Strikes Subsides

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The United Mine Workers' leadership announced today that the authorization to resume work beginning June 7 is limited to the period ending on June 20.

Disclosing that the miners' retreat was not an unconditional surrender, the U. M. W.'s officers released a telegram dispatched to all local unions saying:

"The National Policy Committee, by unanimous vote, has authorized a return to work on Monday, June 7, up to and including June 20. This action was taken to protect your union and its membership. Let each member cooperate with this policy.

"By order of the National Policy Committee."

The telegram was signed by John L. Lewis, John O'Leary and Thomas Kennedy.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—The threat of drastic governmental antistrike action, plus a mounting public indignation, has deflated the dangerous ballooning of war strikes across the nation.

John L. Lewis, bellwether of nationwide wage-rise demands, has yielded to vigorous Government demands and public opinion and has called off the coal strike with its threat to inflation and its war-production cost already measured in the loss of nearly 12,000,000 tons of coal.

At Detroit, the National War Labor Board has demanded that striking Packard Motor Car Company workers resume production at once on vitally needed war machines. At New York City, the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has agreed to comply with the Government's gas-saving, skip-a-day delivery plan and leave it to the NWLB to settle its dispute with the milk companies.

These moves coincided with passage by the House of Representatives of a drastic version of the Connally-Smith bill containing far-reaching curbs on work stoppages in war industries and provisions to regulate the political and financial activities of labor unions as well. The bill makes the NWLB a statutory body which could subpoena Mr. Lewis and fine him $5,000 and cite him for possible imprisonment if he failed to appear.

Miners Likely to Obey

Reports from the nation's coal fields indicated that rank-and-file unionists would comply with Mr. Lewis' strike-ending order, which was delivered via the United Mine Workers' Policy Committee. Mr. Lewis acted promptly after receipt of a brief letter from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declaring that "as operator of the coal mines on behalf of the United States Government, I expect that you will direct the members of the United Mine Workers of America to return to work on Monday, June 7."

It was under this pressure and under an implied threat by President Roosevelt that striking miners of draft age were liable to induction into the armed forces, that Mr. Lewis made his first capitulation to the wartime American Government.

Although Mr. Ickes' letter provided Mr. Lewis with some vestige of face-saving, and although some concessions already have been made to the miners' wage demands, Government officials were satisfied with Mr. Lewis' capitulation because it came without the making of major concessions while the strike was in progress, and without reinstating the strike threat by setting another deadline for conclusion of negotiations.

Mr. Lewis' capitulation was

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

De Gaulle-Peyrouton Move Nearly Upset Unity Plans

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—The Algiers Radio broadcast an official announcement today that Gabriel Puaux, former French High Commissioner in Syria, has been appointed Resident General of Morocco, succeeding Gen. Auguste Noguès. The radiocast was recorded by Reuters.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 5—Only the attitude of the Algiers police prevented arrest of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and scenes of disturbance following Marcel Peyrouton's resignation as Governor General of Algeria on the night of June 1.

Gen. Henri Giraud's immediate reaction to the news that General de Gaulle had taken it upon himself to accept M. Peyrouton's resignation was to order armored patrols to stand by, to blockade certain airports against possible entry of more de Gaullists from London and to summon Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier to take over police duties in the Algiers region.

As Admiral Muselier did not find police authorities amenable, he did not proceed with plans, but June 2 was a day of great anxiety behind the scenes lest General de Gaulle and his followers should be seized and the political situation suddenly dominated by force of arms.

The danger is now regarded as safely passed since both General Giraud and General de Gaulle have surrendered their personal authority to the newly formed French Committee of National Liberation. It is easy now to see how near French unity came to being wrecked before ever it came.

This news clears up the mystery of Admiral Muselier's sudden appointment to take responsibility for maintaining order within a perimeter of 40 miles around Algiers.

My information is that General Giraud was greatly incensed when he heard that General de Gaulle had accepted the resignation of his [Giraud's] Governor General. He was, therefore, ready to pro-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Chinese Rout Japanese in War's Quick Shift

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week only one important change took place along the great battlefronts of the world. Eight hundred miles up the Yangtze River in the very heart of China a stalemate of years was broken in a new way and with new results.

Many times before Japanese armies have struck into the hinterland from their lines of communications and then withdrawn after a foray for food or the destruction of some Chinese war installation.

This time they went out as usual and began to withdraw as usual. But as they withdrew something different happened. Chinese and American planes appeared in the air, stung at columns along the roads, bombed supply depots, blew up docks and ships on the river. Chinese ground troops seized the advantage, harried the invaders with new energy, turned the withdrawal into a retreat and the retreat into a rout.

It was not a big battle as battles go in these days. The Japanese probably employed a total of six or seven divisions—perhaps 100,000 men in all, probably less. The Chinese numbers were probably about the same.

Battlefield of Vast Size

Those were armies almost exactly the same size as the armies that fought at Gettysburg. But they were scattered over a battlefield many, many times the size of the field of Gettysburg. It stretched from the Tunting Lakes where the Yuan and Siang Rivers join to flow into the Yangtze for 150 miles along the southern bank of the Yangtze up to the gorges at Ichang where Chinese armies have been holding the line for years.

Along that front Japanese columns had started fanning out into the south and east two weeks ago and had advanced on an average of about 50 miles.

The Japanese advanced as they always had before without any serious difficulty until their columns were long and thin on the dusty roads, and 50 miles from their supply heads on the big river.

Then early this week the Chinese began to hold. And then the planes with the white sun of China or the white star of America suddenly came out of the blue and the Japanese got probably the biggest surprise of their China campaign.

The planes were few in numbers. The communiqués carefully tell us nothing, but if there was one plane over 50 in that entire group it would be most surprising. Perhaps fewer than 50 planes all told did the job.

Work on a Shoestring

Day after day those few fighters and bombers took off somewhere in the dusty roadless hills behind the Chinese lines and bombed and strafed the Japanese columns. It was work on a shoestring. It meant using every plane in China to the utmost advantage. The gasoline those planes burned had to be carried by air all the way from India, across the Himalayas to Chungking and on to the front. Seldom, to paraphrase Winston Churchill, has so much been accomplished with so little.

Little though it was, it was neither too little nor too late. The Japanese air forces have many other air fronts to watch now. Burma is under constant air attack from India. Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's air forces sting them

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Great Shakes!—And Nuts Rain Down

DAVIS, Calif., June 5 (AP)—Remember how small boys shook fruit from their own and the neighbors' trees?

The boys are obsolete now. There's a new mechanical gadget that shakes trees professionally, on a mass-production basis.

Fifty northern Californian orchardists yesterday watched a tractor snort at a walnut tree. A rod and cable and harness attachment was made fast to a large limb and the tractor engine shook it at the rate of 300 to 400 shakes a minute. Walnuts fell like rain.

Rules for Displaying New U. S. Service Flag

From staffs on public buildings; in windows of homes, and on the lapels of coats today is displayed a new flag—the service flag adopted by the United States to show by the number of stars how many members of the family or of an organization are in the armed service of their country.

In a recent issue of the Research Bulletin published by the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., of New York, facts about the official service flag are presented.

Under the authority granted by an Act of Congress, the War Department has approved a design for a service flag which may be displayed in a window of the place of residence of persons who are members of the immediate family of persons in the armed forces during the current war.

The flag, the Bulletin points out, should be displayed as follows:

1. The number of blue stars will correspond to the number of individuals from the "immediate family" in service.

2. The flag horizontally displayed will have the stars arranged in a horizontal line or lines with one point of each star up.

3. The flag vertically displayed will have the stars arranged in a vertical line or lines with one point of each star up.

4. If the individual symbolized is killed or dies while serving, from causes other than dishonorable, the star [or stars] representing the individual will have superimposed thereon a gold star of smaller size so that the blue forms a border.

Same for Organizations

The flag for organizations will correspond to that described above. However, instead of using a separate star for each member, one star may be used with the number of the members indicated by Arabic numerals, which will appear below the star. If any members are killed as determined under the circumstances cited a gold star will be placed nearest the staff or to the dexter of the blue star in the case of a flag having a horizontal display, or will be placed above the blue star in the case of a flag used in a vertical display. Below this star will be the Arabic numerals. The gold stars in both cases will be smaller than the blue stars so that the blue will form a border. The numerals in all cases will be blue.

The service lapel button shall correspond in design as far as is applicable to the provisions governing the flag for the immediate family and the flag for organizations.

Regulations provide that, when displayed with the U. S. flag, the size of the service flag shall correspond to that of the national flag. When not displayed with the United States flag, the size of the service flag will be dictated by the circumstances dictating the display.

The prescribed colors of the service flag are the red, white, and blue of the United States flag.

Code for the U. S. Flag

Official regulations for the display of the service flag have been co-ordinated with code for the United States flag. They are:

1. When the service flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag of the United States will occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience with the service flag at the clergyman's or speaker's left. When the service flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform, the flag of the United States shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or the audience as they face the chancel or platform, and the service flag will be placed on the left of the congregation or the audience as they face the chancel or platform.

2. When displayed against a wall with the flag of the United States, the flag of the United States shall be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff shall be in front of the staff of the service flag.

3. When the service flag is displayed on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter shall be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States shall be hoisted first and lowered last. The service flag shall never be displayed above or to the right of the flag of the United Sates.

4. When displayed with the flag of the United States, the service flag will be of approximately equal size, but never larger than the flag of the United States.

5. When displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the flag of the United States shall be placed at the peak of the staff if on the same halyard, or to the right, the flag's own right, if displayed on adjacent staffs.

6. When the service flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it shall be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the flag shall be placed so that the one point of the star is uppermost.

7. When the service flag is displayed in an open area, it shall be suspended vertically.

SEE BOSTON THE NEW WAY

We feel sure that the traveling public will enjoy to the utmost the novelty of a ride in stylish equipment behind a pair of noble horses, which are again coming into their own. They will know at the same time that, by doing this, they are helping to save rubber and gas for VICTORY.

SIGHT-SEEING VICTORY TOURS

All types of carriages for special party hire

Main Starting Point
HOTEL STATLER
For Reservations, call HAN. 2000

THE GRAY LINE

Artists of N. E. Urged to Mobilize For War Program

More art on the psychological front was demanded recently in a meeting at the Harvard Club, called at the request of the O. W. I. and the O. C. D. Representatives of all the New England museums and art associations attended.

The need was stressed for using the talents of trained artists to clarify, by painting, photography, sculpture and print, the aims and intensity of the war effort. The suggested mobilization of artists, said museum authorities and advertising directors, would tap a source of help hitherto scarcely touched.

The "Artists War Program" aims to induce thousands of artists in New England, not now in war work, to spend at least a part of their time producing works of art that will inspire enlistment, war bond sales and increased production, as well as explaining the need for rationing, the evils of the black market and so forth.

Among those who attended the meeting were Darcy Wilson, representing the United States Government, and E. Dent Lackey, director of the War Information Division, OCD.

Legislature's End Likely Next Week

Prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature will probably not take place until next week, despite efforts of legislative leaders to bring the 1943 session to a close today.

Following a conference between Governor Saltonstall, President Jarvis Hunt of the Senate, and Speaker Rudolph King of the House of Representatives, it was disclosed that 214 measures still remain to be disposed of. Some of these are on the Governor's desk awaiting signature.

Legislative leaders agreed that no night sessions of either branch will be held. The work of engrossing bills, however, takes considerable time, it was pointed out.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"God the Only Cause and Creator"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of service of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building *(1-2)*
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue *(1-2)*
Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street *(1-3-4)*
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street *(1-2)*
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. *(1-3)*
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue *(1-2-4)*
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square *(1-2)*
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building *(1-3)*
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street *(1-2)*
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road *(3-4-6)*
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street *(1-2)*
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad *(1-3)*
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets *(1-3-7)*
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street *(1-2)*
MEDFORD — First Church, 194 High Street *(1-2-4)*
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway *(1-3)*
NEEDHAM — First Church, 670 Great Plain Avenue *(1-2-4)*
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville *(1-2)*
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets *(1-2)*
QUINCY — First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street *(1-2)*
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets *(1-3-4)*
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 14 Lynde Street *(1-2)*
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill *(1-2)*
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue *(1-3)*
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills *(1-3)*
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple *(1-2)*
WINCHESTER — First Church, 35 Mt. Vernon Street *(1-2)*
WINTHROP — First Church, 149 Winthrop Street *(1-3)*
WOBURN — First Church, 18 Arlington Road *(1-2-4)*

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk — 84 Boylston St., Little Building
Entrance also 24 Province St. — Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms.

Watering Is Important In Garden Care

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

After all the rain most New England Victory Gardens had during May, it may seem superfluous to talk about watering. But there will be dry spells, and water must be supplied to carry the crops through them.

An important "don't" is not to water too frequently. Water once or twice a week, and do not sprinkle. Water thoroughly. The moisture should penetrate eight or nine inches.

Watering by hand is likely to be superficial. Only a few plants can be really soaked this way, for it takes too long. If the garden is level or gently sloping, you might make furrows two or three inches deep near the rows, through which water from the end of the hose can be made to run slowly. Take plenty of time. A board at the end of the hose will keep the soil from washing. If you use an overhead sprinkler be sure to let it run long enough to soak the soil. It goes without saying that it should be gentle enough to avoid breaking tender shoots of young plants.

Use of Mulching

Many amateur gardeners do not know about mulching. It is an excellent way in which to conserve moisture and will also help to keep down weeds. As soon as the plants are well established, mulching can begin. Peat moss, humus from the compost pile, grass clippings, marsh hay, strawy material, or anything similar, but of course free from weed seeds, make good mulch. Spread it over the garden about an inch or two thick.

Breaking the crust that forms on the soil after a prolonged hard rain or a hot baking, dry spell will also let in moisture, and form a dust mulch.

Remember after watering, to dust the cabbages, broccoli and similar plants to prevent insects or fungi. Morning or night are the times for dusting.

If you are bothered with rabbits, you might try moth flakes around your lettuce and beans and other plants they like. It is not guaranteed as a treatment, but is recommended by gardeners who have found it successful. Rabbits don't like rotenone, either. Of course you can't use poison sprays or dusts on greens or fruits.

Word from one of the State agricultural extension services passes along a caution, by the way, about trying to poison rabbits and other creatures. Too often some beloved pet gets the poison, or catches the poisoned animal. This does not apply, of course, to cutworm control, although caution is given to keep animals away from the cutworm bait.

Staking Tomatoes

There is a difference of opinion about staking tomatoes. Those in favor of strict staking and pruning maintain that it makes for greater yield. Some support seems essential to avoid wind-breaking and to keep the ripening fruit off the ground. Two-by-ones at each end and at intervals along the row, supporting a two-by-one that goes horizontally along the row, about a foot high, may be enough. The plants may be loosely tied to this support (with raffia to avoid cutting), and allowed to hang over it. The fruit should ripen in the shade of the leaves.

The news that the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station has found that ammonium sulfamate will kill poison ivy and certain other noxious weeds may be of special interest to many. A campaign to rid New England woods and roadsides of poison ivy has been going on for some time. WPB has recently released quantities of this chemical compound for weed-killing purposes. The New Hampshire experiments show that ammonium sulfamate applied to poison ivy growing on apple trees eradicates the ivy without damage to the trees if the apple leaves are not sprayed. The tests also show that certain other plants sprayed with the compound lose their leaves and die, but that grasses recover to some extent.

Young oak, wild cherry, sumac, and barberry plants, all serious pests on the farm and particularly in the orchard, are killed when their leaves are covered with the spray. Du Pont Weed Killer, the base ingredient of which is ammonium sulfamate, is one of the commercial products that can be used in this way.

Dr. J. Cramer Hudson

Dr. J. Cramer Hudson, who passed on at his home in Arlington Thursday, was a nationally known physicist long active in medical research at the Collis B. Huntington Memorial Hospital and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

During his long and active career, Dr. Hudson was an assistant professor of physics at Tufts College, Harvard, Radcliffe, Pennsylvania State College, and the University of Kentucky. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Fifth International Congress of Radiology, the American Physical Society and numerous other organizations.

Dr. Hudson was a man of strong religious convictions, having served as superintendent of the Park Street Church Sunday School for 15 years, a deacon for 11 years and for many years as leader of a women's Bible class of 80 members.

Born in Pleasanton, Kansas, he schooled at Park College in Missouri, Pennsylvania State College, and Harvard.

Typographical Prize

By a Staff Photographer

F. Wayland Ayer Cup, Won by The Christian Science Monitor

Winner of the 1943 award presented by the N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., advertising agency, "for excellence in newspaper typography, makeup, and presswork," The Christian Science Monitor was represented in the formal presentation of the Cup by A. Warren Norton, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, who received the cup from E. Craig Greiner, New England Manager of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. Shown above, left to right: Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor; Mr. Norton, Mr. Greiner, and Herbert T. Stanger, Production Manager of the Publishing Society. Mr. Canham and Mr. Stanger hold copies of the certificate of award.

Ayer Cup Formally Presented For Fine Monitor Typography

Formal presentation of the Francis Wayland Ayer Cup, won this year by The Christian Science Monitor—the First New England newspaper to receive the cup—for its excellence in typography, makeup, and presswork, was made by E. Craig Greiner, New England Manager of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., who gathered with heads of departments of The Christian Science Publishing Society in the office of A. Warren Norton, Manager.

In turning the cup over to Mr. Norton, Mr. Grenier said that the Ayer award had been established because a group of executives of his Company felt an incentive was greatly needed to help newspapers improve their makeup and typography.

"There had been a marked improvement in the field of magazine makeup," he said, "which had not been paralleled in the field of journalism." He added that the Ayer Company has been deeply gratified by the response.

Describing the system by which the Cup becomes permanent property of a newspaper winning it three times, he said that, as a New Englander, he was particularly happy to have the Monitor win it, as it was the first time the award had been won by a New England newspaper.

"As a New Englander, furthermore," he continued, "I hope the Monitor will win the final two legs on the Cup, and bring to New England the prestige of having a newspaper which had one of the cups permanently on display." The first cup, he added, had been won permanently by the New York Herald Tribune.

Accepting the Cup in behalf of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Mr. Norton stated that the Cup would be placed on exhibit in the foyer of the Christian Science Publishing Society House.

Soldiers' Parcel Rules Modified

Restrictions on the shipment of parcels to United States Army personnel overseas have been modified by the War Department, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

No longer will it be necessary, he said, to get approval of a commanding officer for a request of Army personnel overseas for articles to be sent to such personnel. It is provided, however, that not more than one parcel shall be accepted for mailing in any one week when sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee.

Parcels presented under this modified arrangement, said Mr. Connelly, must not weigh more than five pounds or exceed 15 inches in length or be more than 36 inches in combined length and girth, and must be accompanied by the soldier's written request for the articles contained therein together with the envelope bearing the A. P. O. cancellation in which the request was received. If the request is in a processed facsimile of a V-mail letter the envelope will not be required.

Seven From N. E. Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The War Department has announced the names of 214 United States soldiers, including seven from New England, who had been wounded in action.

The announcement included casualties in the North African and Pacific areas.

The New Englanders and their next of kin:

North African Area

Connecticut

Blow, Private First Class Erwin H.—Mr. Harvey Blow, father, Bristol.

Massachusetts

McClurg, Private Andrew, Jr.—Mrs. Elizabeth McClurg, mother, Stoughton.
Mickel, Private Edward W.—Theodore Mickel, father, Cambridge.
Moriarty, Corporal Dennis J.—Mrs. Julia Moriarty, mother, Holyoke.

New Hampshire

Cote, Technical 5th Grade Arthur B.—Wilfred D. Cote, father, Manchester.

Vermont

Silliman, Private Vincent C.—Mrs. Margaret V. Silliman, wife, Bridgewater Corners.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Saint John, Private Elmer A.—Mrs. Edith Saint John, mother, Bristol.

Newton Theological Plans Alumni Event

An address on "A Modern Pilgrim's Progress" by the Rev. C. Bernard Cockett, President of the Australian Council of Churches, will be the main event of the annual Alumni Day observation of Andover Newton Theological School in Newton Centre Monday.

Dr. Cockett, now the pastor of the Pitt Street Congregational Church in Sydney, at one time held the pastorate of the Church of John Bunyan in Great Britain. He will speak at 10 a. m. in Noyes Hall.

Teachers College To Hold Graduation

Because no entrants were accepted four years ago there are no seniors who are candidates for the Bachelor's Degree at the Teachers College Commencement, but 21 graduate students will receive the degree of Master of Education, it has been announced. The Commencement is to be at 4 p. m., June 8, at the College on Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Dr. Arthur L. Gould, Boston Superintendent of Schools, is to give a brief address of welcome to the degree recipients while the degrees are to be presented by Daniel J. McDevitt, Chairman of the Boston School Committee.

Hecht House Benefit At Pops Monday

An all-Russian program has been scheduled for the benefit performance of Pops on Monday night, June 7, for Hecht Neighborhood House. Feature of the evening will be Tschaikowsky's B Flat Concerto, with Jesus Maria Sanroma as soloist.

The Hecht Neighborhood House serves the Roxbury, Dorchester, and Mattapan communities in every capacity from nursery school for the very small to parents groups for men and women, and is, in this present emergency, acting as the center for much of the war work of the community.

Pageant on Sunday Memorializes Jews

A National Pageant memorializing the 2,000,000 Jews of Europe who have been killed by the Nazis will be presented in Boston Sunday evening, June 6.

The spectacle, written by Ben Hecht and produced by Billy Rose, has a cast of 500. It has been presented in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and Chicago with leading performers of the stage and screen serving as narrators. The first narrator for the Boston presentation will be Ralph Bellamy, star of "Tomorrow the World," now running at the Barrymore Theater, New York.

Exhibit to Continue

Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick of Chicago has given the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, permission to continue the special exhibition of rare embroideries through June 20. The show, which contains textiles, Queen Anne needlework, English samplers of the 17th century, and embroideries which Miss McCormick collected in the Near East, was to have closed last Sunday. Enthusiastic public response caused Museum officials to request the extension.

Buzzards Bay Ledge Beacon On Duty Again

Log of the Port of Boston

Operation of Cleveland Ledge Light, fog signal, and radio beacon in Buzzards Bay, has just begun, with subsequent changes effected in the system of aids to navigation in that area, according to the United States Coast Guard.

Cleveland Ledge Light is a flashing white signal, showing every 10 seconds, and is of 5,500 candlepower, 74 feet above water, visible for 19 miles. The fog signal is an air diaphragm horn, sounding a blast every 20 seconds.

Simultaneously with the start of operation of this light, the temporary flashing red light located on the caisson of the light station was discontinued. At the same time the fog signal at Wings Neck Light Station was discontinued, and the character of the light was changed to flashing white every six seconds and the intensity reduced to 2,500 candlepower, located 59 feet above water.

Maritime Group to Meet

Members of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, Inc., are to meet at the Seamen's Club of Boston June 18 for a luncheon-discussion and the receiving of reports of the several committees on Boston's recent observance of National Maritime Day.

Wool via Rail

Wool importers who formerly routed millions of pounds of wool direct to Boston for discharge, are being notified by the National Wool Trade Association that steamship companies discharging South Pacific freight on the West Coast of this country, will ship wool via rail to destinations shown on the ocean bill of lading. The notices are sent to allay opinions in some quarters that wool intended for points other than Boston might be sent to Boston, where it would have to be reconsigned, back-hauled, and delayed, pyramiding transportation costs.

Canadian consular business in Boston will continue to be handled by the British Consulate General at 10 Post Office Square, although a Canadian Consulate General has been established in New York to handle business.

G. E. Reduces Waste

Employees of the Marine Turbine division of General Electric have reduced spoilage and waste 20 per cent in the first four months of a drive to expedite the production of marine equipment by reducing spoilage losses, officials announced here. Employees of this division, located at Erie, Pa., have beaten their production schedules three times by producing more marine equipment for the Maritime Commission than was requested.

Leon Stone

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler late this afternoon; cooler tonight than last night; moderate to occasional fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Cooler today, much cooler tonight.

Vermont: Much cooler today and tonight.

Connecticut: Cooler today and tonight.

Massachusetts: Somewhat warmer in the east portion early today becoming cooler this afternoon and tonight.

Rhode Island: Cooler this afternoon and tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:58 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 2:04 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday 2:40 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Monday, 2:44 a. m., height, 9.3 feet.

Father Receives Medal For Guadalcanal Hero

War Activities in New England

Honoring an Army lieutenant who was killed while attempting to rescue a wounded Marine on Guadalcanal last fall, a presentation ceremony this morning was staged by Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, who gave the Silver Star Medal to Harry V. Stabile of Medford, father of Second Lieut. John P. Stabile. The hero had already been awarded the Silver Heart.

Civilian Veteran

After a year's service as a civilian engineer in war work in Africa, Edward Deegan of South Boston returned home recently and then joined up with the Army Engineers, which may send him right back where he came from, the Engineer office here announced today.

Enlisting as a specialist crane operator, Mr. Deegan had been employed at a Hanover, Mass., plant on war work before deciding a year ago last March to get closer to the fighting. He shipped to Eritrea by way of Cape Town, and began work on the building of piers, barracks, and machinery plants. Boats were salvaged, dock facilities improved and new docks built by the civilian crew, working with British workers, natives, and Italian prisoners.

Rated as a crane operator and assembler of new equipment in his civilian assignment, he left for home last April 3, because the job was practicaly finished and, besides, he wanted to join up so he could get "an even closer crack at the Axis."

Marine Fitters

Men or women uniform fitters, tailors and operators of sewing machines are wanted by the Marine Corps for duty in the tailor shop at Camp LeJeune, New River, N. C.

Ship Launchings

One of two destroyer escorts being launched from the Bethlehem-Hingham Yards, one today and the other tomorrow, will be sponsored by Mrs. Janice Kenney Amesbury of West Medford, widow of Lieut. (J. G.) Stanton Morgan Amesbury, who was killed on Atlantic duty with an aviation squadron last fall. The other will be sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Nason Bates of Great Neck, N. Y., mother of Ensign Edward Munroe Bates, killed aboard the Battleship Arizona at Pearl Harbor.

One of two Liberty ships being launched tomorrow at New England Shipbuilding Yards, South Portland, will be sponsored by Miss Mary Esther Treat, direct descendant of the English-born colonial governor of Connecticut, Robert Treat, for whom the vessel is being named. Her brother, Joshua Treat IX, a warrant officer in the Maritime Service, is to be her guest.

The other cargo ship, being named for the late Senator Eugene Hale of Maine will be christened by Miss Margaret Ellen Clifford of Portland, his grandniece.

USO Busy

Monthly attendance at 85 USO centers in the six New England States exceeds 700,000, according to a report made public yesterday by New York headquarters.

Centers include 42 clubs, and 43 area services, Travelers Aid Services, troops-in-transit lounges, and mobile-service units.

Group activities entertained 454,817 at 4,225 sessions of parties, classes, dances and movies during a recent month.

Information on rooms, transportation, community resources, and location of persons was supplied for 36,613 requests in a single month; family hospitality was accepted by 1,470 men in service, and USO sleeping accommodations were occupied nearly 22,100 times.

Total monthly attendance in all USO operations in the nation is now more than 16,000,000, it was disclosed. There are 1,490 different facilities, including 1,003 clubs, 107 troops-in-transit lounges; 162 smaller area services to assist servicemen and communities taxed by influx of troops and war workers; 87 mobile units for serving men in isolated posts; 129 Travelers' Aid services and three operations which carry USO in the Western Hemisphere outside the country.

Axis Threat to Christianity Stressed in Drummond's Talk

Protection of Christianity by "a positive, not a negative peace," was emphasized by Roscoe Drummond, Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who last night addressed a supper meeting of the United Nations Association at the Women's Club, Boston.

"It is my judgment that a clear settlement of the peace can stem only from a clear concept of the war," said Mr. Drummond. "The truth is that under the lash of the Axis Christianity has for 10 years been under savage mental and physical attack on every continent of this world—the most formidable and frantic attack of evil since totalitarian government collaborated in the crucifixion of Jesus at the height of his career.

"Modern totalitarian government," Mr. Drummond continued, "has taken up the assignment which Pilate so blandly discharged. Through terror and tyranny, it has been seeking to destroy Christianity by attempting to destroy the democratic institutions and the civil rights which serve to protect Christianity.

"I think we need to realize—as so many here tonight do—that this war is not primarily concerned with consuming nations and peoples and property; it is primarily concerned with consuming the spiritual truth of Cnristianity, with impairing the Church which is essential to the mission of Christianity, and with destroying the human rights essential to the practice and the preservation of Christianity.

"Because Christianity is a positive, not a negative force, the peace which will protect Christianity must be a positive, not a negative peace. Occasionally in the past, in face of peril, we have proved ourselves willing and able to co-operate to avert great evil. That is what the United Nations are doing today—co-operating to avert great evil.

"To achieve a future peace, worthy of the times, the human mind must be lifted to a new altitude of motive and action. We must, in face of great opportunity, prove ourselves willing and able to co-operate to achieve great good. That, I believe, is Christianity's challenge to the peace-makers."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Carol Brice, contralto, and Jonathan Brice, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in the Community Playhouse, 370 Washington Street, at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marblehead, in First Church of Christ, [Congregational], Washington Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in the Unitarian Church, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in the Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1919.

MASONIC
EASTERN STAR
DE MOLAY
RAINBOW

Our stock of emblems is the largest and most complete in Boston.

KETTELL BLAKE and READ — JEWELERS SINCE 1850
387 WASHINGTON ST.
OPP. FRANKLIN ST.
2nd Floor BOSTON

WE'RE PROUD OF IT—YET SORRY, TOO

We are proud because more than 85% of our work contributes to the war effort.

We're sorry we can't give all customers our usual service. We still do the best we can.

GEO. T. HOYT CO.
545-549 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.
Telephone CHArlestown 2475—2476

Third of Stamps For Shoes Unused

Only two thirds of the No. 17 ration stamps, good for one pair of shoes each, have been exchanged for shoes, the Office of Price Administration discloses.

With 11 days in which the stamps are still valid, OPA expects a heavy last-minute buying rush. Stamp No. 18 becomes valid on June 18.

Colorado Kept Out of Arkansas Valley Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Strong opposition from Colorado State authorities, including Director Elroy Nelson of the State Planning Commission, has caused the National Resources Planning Board to modify its proposed report which would have treated the entire Arkansas River Valley as one unified "region."

The Arkansas River rises amid the snowy 14,000-foot peaks of Central Colorado west and north of the famous old mining city of Leadville, flows through the high plains of Colorado and Kansas, dips south through Oklahoma and Arkansas, and empties into the Mississippi well below Memphis. It drains a watershed of approximately one-tenth the land area of the U. S., the proposed report said.

The Coloradans said, in effect, it was unscientific and impractical to attempt to treat this watershed as a unified region, because it is not a unified region. Coloradoans given credit in the NRPB's foreword demanded that their names be taken off.

Otherwise, Dr. Nelson said bluntly, anyone connected with planning would be "laughed out of the State."

Realistic Picture

"A painter would not show an American scene in which the oyster beds of Maryland were placed atop the wheat fields of Kansas, yet this is, in effect, what this report does," wrote Dr. Nelson.

The National Board has notified the Coloradoans that the report as planned will not be printed, and will be modified to omit entirely the Arkansas Valley above Garden City, Kan., which will presumably be treated later as a region of its own.

Dr. Nelson pointed out that the only possible thread of connection between the upper and lower valleys is the river itself, and that this during much of the year is only a dry stream bed, while the amount of water descending to the lower basin year round is not more than 15 per cent. The rest is diverted and used in the huge irrigation-farming acreages of Colorado and Kansas.

He said the report, without discrimination, jumped, educational, social and other conditions together, whether of the upper or lower valley.

Scope of Complaint

But the Western complaint went deeper than that. In the mountains and high plains, water is a precious commodity, and large-scale human existence is possible only by storing the scant water for crops. Power development and all other uses are subordinate to this. Lower valley regions, on the other hand are almost exclusively interested in flood control and power development. The west fears such development would override its irrigation requirements.

Particularly annoying to the mountain community was the report's suggestion that all future water development in the upper valley be devoted to raising forage crops, instead of market crops such as beets and cantaloupes. "Where in the history of irrigation do we find data to suggest that expensive dams can be paid for by raising forage crops?" demanded Dr. Nelson's letter.

He added: "There is no common denominator or criterion, either climate, rainfall, agricultural or livestock relationship, cultural, social or trade."

Hexamine Puts Bust In Block Busters

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 5 (AP)—A secret high explosive—with as an important component a sugary white substance formerly used in pharmaceutical blends—now is going into the blockbuster bombs softening Axis Europe for an Allied invasion.

The component, Maj. Gen. Charles T. Harris, Jr., commanding general of the Aberdeen, Md., Proving Grounds, disclosed, is Hexamethenetetramine, known industrially as hexamine.

Without hexamine, there would be no block busters of the present destructive efficiency, said General Harris.

"Eighteen months ago he had the will and not the means to strike down the Axis. Now we have both. . . . But I assure you, the hardest fighting and the greatest victories are still ahead. . . . Even as I speak, large offensive actions are in preparation."

Cartoon in the News

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Enemies in the Rear

Spanish Refugees in Mexico Welcome Exile Regime Plan

By Elizabeth Fagg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Selection of Mexico as the indicated seat of the coming Republican Spanish Government in exile when it is formed as a sequel to the recent conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, has been received with enthusiasm by Mexico's many Spanish Republican refugees.

That Mexico would gladly play host to such a government is assured by Mexico's steady support for the Loyalists, long before other countries had acted.

It is recalled that President Avila Camacho not so long ago saluted the Spanish Civil War refugees as "the first European victims of totalitarian ambitions." This was one of the most outspoken official statements in favor of the Spanish Loyalist cause yet made by any chief executive of a foreign power.

The President's address was given at a banquet in his honor by Spanish refugees in Mexico at which 1,500 were present, representing different Republican groups. Further significance comes from the fact that Mexico's position is an important factor in the various Hispanic movements at work among the Laitn-American republics. It is recalled that only Mexico and Russia have not given recognition to the Franco Government.

Forthright Attitude

As Spain balances on the international seesaw in its foreign policy (and certain of the United Nations powers along with it while it is making up its mind), the forthright attitude of Gen. Avila Camacho is contrasted by Spaniards here with the position of compromise of those democratic powers, including the United States, which have entered into and maintain diplomatic relations with Falangist Spain.

Comments have varied from admiration for the President's plain-spoken sympathy for the temporarily lost cause of Spanish democracy, to a certain surprise at his speech given at a time when the Spanish international question was held too delicate to be agitated.

The significance of the presence at the banquet of United States Ambassador to Mexico, George S. Messersmith, has been speculated upon, but even the Spanish political observers think his attendance was only as a diplomatic obligation.

The President's second public comment on the Spanish problem carries forward the position of Ex-President Lazaro Cardenas who opened Mexico as a haven through special arrangements with the Spanish Republican Government as it was falling. Gen Avila Camacho was then War Secretary.

Defense at Peace Table

The President answered the speech of the former Vice-President of the Spanish Republic and onetime provisional President, Diego Martinez Barrio, who said that Spain's war was the proving ground for Axis war weapons and the first phase of World War II. Only the Mexican Government recognized this, he said, while "the cloudy minds which should have been lucid, of European statesmen" did not recognize the situation. The Spanish democrats hope, he said, that Mexico will defend at the table of the peace conference the inalienable rights of Spanish democracy to determine its own form of government.

For Latin America the speech is considered significant in its coming at a time when movements for unification of the Spanish refugees are increasingly active. Some 20,000 Spanish refugees in this Hemisphere are trying to get together, but because of internal political dissensions no one can say at this time what success a united front movement will have. Nevertheless, such movements, having been under way for some time, seem to be increasing in extent, particularly in Mexico.

The proposed Spanish Parliament in exile would meet in the Spanish Embassy building now unoccupied, and would elect a Spanish provisional Republic Government in exile, which would expect to act in co-operation with the United Nations.

Señor Martinez Barrio and José Miaja, the famous "defender of Madrid," have been on a "trip of orientation" in South America, among Spanish Republican groups.

Large Army and Busy Home Front Forecast for Years After War Ends

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—A forecast that labor shortages—implying plenty of jobs for all—would continue for at least a year after this war was made yesterday by Leo M. Cherne, manpower expert and Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America.

Mr. Cherne's predictions indicated that he expects success for the numerous organizations studying postwar problems with the aim of preventing unemployment. Some of these groups estimate that as many as 30,000,000 men and women might be left jobless by demobilization of war industries and the armed services.

Commenting on a study of manpower just completed by the Institute, a private research concern, Mr. Cherne said these "growing probabilities" had been found:

"Demobilization is likely to be extremely slow and a standing army of considerable magnitude will remain for years beyond the armistice.

"On the home front, there are encouraging indications that a substantial portion of industrial enterprise will be equipped for conversion to the production of civilian commodities within a short period after the cancellation of war contracts.

"The present plans of many business organizations call for the quick resumption of the manufacture of old models. This indicated the likelihood of a continuing substantial demand for labor."

The United Nations Food Conference, Mr. Cherne added, also tended to support findings of the Institute's staff by its emphasis of the food shortages which may exist in devastated countries, increasing requirements for agricultural labor.

The Research Institute, in the manpower report made for its 35,000 businessmen members, pointed out that this year 6,500,000 people—two thirds of them women—must be made available to military services and essential industries, "after the bottom of the barrel has been scraped by the addition of 9,000,000 people to the existing working force during 1941 and 1942."

Beveridge Gives First Place To Justice in Place of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—A three-point program upon which rests the main conditions for postwar world security—(1) justice in place of war; (2) reasonable opportunity of productive work for every individual, and (3) certainty of income to keep one above want—was advanced by Sir William Beveridge, author of a comprehensive social security plan for Great Britain, here last night.

Speaking at a dinner in his honor sponsored by the English-Speaking Union at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Sir William said that the first point in his program was a condition of security that needed no argument.

"No individual can be secure if the whole organization of society in which he lives is liable to destruction by war," he declared. "That this condition cannot be satisfied by any one nation for itself equally needs no argument. No nation is strong enough by itself to act as a policeman for all nations or would be accepted as such. No nation can be free, not merely from war, but from fear of war, which in some ways is just as destructive of security, by its own name."

Only through positive co-operation among a group of strong nations can justice replace war as an arbiter between nations, Sir William held. The very nations comprising this group must also be willing to submit to justice in matters relating to them, he stressed.

Left to itself private enterprise might solve the problem of maintaining employment and eliminating want, the British economist said.

"Different nations will give different answers to this question," he stressed. "They can, and no doubt will, adopt different methods for organizing industry and providing employment for their resources of men and machinery. Some may rely wholly on state enterprise; some almost wholly on private enterprise; some on state and private enterprise in combination. There are many varieties of possible action in this field. There is no need for uniformity.

Sir William declared that certainty of income cannot be assured by adding to wealth since this gives no guarantee of income when wages are interrupted. He added that all countries should make some provision against the risks of illness, accident, old age, change of employment and other conditions.

Pittsburgh Mayor's Gas Book Suspended

PITTSBURGH, June 5 (AP)—The appeal panel of the city's No. 1 Ration Board last night suspended until Sept. 3 the "A" and "C" gasoline ration books of Mayor Cornelius D. Scully after hearing charges he violated Office of Price Administration regulations in making a 350-mile round trip recently to his fruit farm near Shepherdstown, W. Va.

The panel also suspended the "C" ration book for the City-owned limousine in which the Mayor made the trip. This suspension will expire July 3. The Mayor's books were issued for his own Ford.

The Mayor, defending his action in going to West Virginia week ends, termed himself "a gentleman farmer" and a "food producer."

Presidential Drive Under Way in Cuba

HAVANA, June 5 (AP)—Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's "strong man" for almost a decade, is ready to step down from the Presidency when his first four-year term ends in 1944, and the campaign to choose his successor is beginning with the customary political fervor of this tropical republic.

The election will be a test between a coalition of administration parties and a group of opposition parties, complicated by the fact that a strong faction was withdrawn from President Batista's coalition and formed a new, conservative party.

President Batista supported a new Federal constitution which limits any President to four consecutive years in office and has made it clear, publicly and privately, that he intends to abide by it. However, there is nothing to prevent his election to another term four years later, and his friends predict he will be a candidate again in 1948.

Meanwhile, there is no suggestion that he will be inactive. He is seasoned by 10 years as Revolutionary chief of the Army, as power behind the government and, finally, as President. He is a reserve major general, highest rank in the Cuban Army, and could return to active service at any time. In or out of office he will remain "the strong man."

Personalities Important

The campaign to select his successor will be fought out chiefly on personalities. All parties and factions profess complete solidarity with the other American nations, and there has been nothing half-hearted about support of the United States war effort, this attitude is reflected in the press and platforms of all parties.

President Batista's coalition expects to enter the election with the backing of about five parties, including the powerful Democrats and the Communist Party which counts its vote at a steady 100,000 in a republic of 4,500,000.

The Administration nominee is Carlos Saladrigas, lawyer, Senator, former Minister to Great Britain, who represented the Cuban Revolutionary Party in the United States in 1933, served in the Cabinet more than once and was Batista's Prime Minister for two years.

Republican Democrats

President Batista refused even to consider the overtures of one faction of the Democratic Party that wanted another nominee. This faction then withdrew and formed a new Republican Democratic Party.

It made a respectable initial showing with the support of the Vice-President, Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio; the Mayor of Havana, Dr. Raul Menocal; two members of the Cabinet, who promptly resigned their jobs; two provincial Governors, a bloc of Senators and a handful of Representatives.

Dr. Menocal, a son of Gen. Mario G. Menocal, a warrior against Spain, a two-term President [1913-1921] and an "elder statesman" until he passed on in 1941.

The Vice-President, Dr. Cuervo Rubio, entered politics as a protégé of the elder Menocal and rose to the Presidency of the dominant Democratic Party.

One of these two founders of the new party is expected to receive its nomination for President.

Dr. Grau's Career

Aligned against Senator Saladrigas and the Republican Democratic candidate almost certainly will be Dr. Grau San Martin, physician and for 20 years professor at the University of Havana, now head of the Autenticos, or Authentic Revolutionists. His cause stands to gain from any continued break in the Administration's political front.

Dr. Grau became involved in political affairs in the revolution that unseated President Machado in 1933. He headed a committee that ruled the disturbed republic for a few days, after two provisional presidencies had fallen, and became President Sept. 6, 1933. His term ended in a new upheaval Jan. 16, 1934, and he left Cuba as an exile for 18 months.

There doubtless will be other candidates.

Record of Progress In Batista's Regime

Havana, June 5

President Batista's Administration claims credit for erection of more than 400 rural schools and many hospitals, and for labor legislation effecting new minimum wages and increasing the pay of 500,000 private employees and 34,000 Government and municipal workers.

Workmen's compensation, maternity insurance and insurance against industrial illnesses, plus legislation giving annual vacations to skilled and unskilled workers, have been placed on the books under his direction.

"READING BETWEEN THE LINES OF YOUR BLESSED LETTER . . ."

"Reading between the lines of your blessed letter, I feel again the warmth of your love, and your unshaken belief in our future together. Just to know there is still in the world such faith as yours is enough to keep me sane. Just to know that you somehow have made a happy home for the children is enough to keep hope alive.

"I shared your letter with the others. It's what they live for, too. The knowledge that our wives and mothers and sweethearts are keeping our homes together—while they help to forge the weapons that will some day set us free.

"Reading between the lines of your blessed letter, I know that once again the sirens will howl over Tokio, and bombers will fly so low we'll see the stars on their wings.

"So every day I look to the sky, waiting for them to come again. They will come—no one of us doubts that, ever. And my faith and hope in you keeps my head up and my heart high, while silently I pray for the day they'll come—to deliver us from evil—to bring me home to you again.

"Home—where I want unchanged, just as I remember them now, all the things that I hold dear. The right of a man to think and speak his thoughts, the right of a man to live and worship as he wants, the right of a man to work and earn a just reward!

"Don't *ever* let these be lost. Guard them with every ounce of your energy until I come back . . . back to America where no armed guard bars the door to liberty . . . where there will *never* be a barbed wire fence between a man and his opportunity to work and build and grow and make his life worth living—this war worth winning!"

• • •

NASH-KELVINATOR CORPORATION, DETROIT

Keep their spirits up! Write letters regularly to Fighting Men at Home and Overseas. Buy More War Bonds—to bring them back sooner!

NASH KELVINATOR

In War, Builders of Pratt & Whitney Engines and Hamilton Standard Propellers.
In Peace, Nash Automobiles, Kelvinator Refrigerators and Appliances.

Smorgasbord (Swedish Hors D'oeuvres)
served with table d'hote dinners and luncheons.
Steak, chicken and lobster dinners served
Music at the Solovox
442 STUART STREET • COPLEY SQUARE
Reservations—KENmore 6520-8333
Viking on Worcester Turnpike—Framingham Center
In Boston, *"It's the Viking"*
Air Conditioned

Timilty Back On Job Freed Of Indictment

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty was back at his desk today following the quashing by a Superior Court Judge of an indictment charging him with conspiracy to allow gambling in Boston.

Also released from charge were six other police officials—Acting Superintendent John M. Anderson, Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Superintendent James R. Claflin, Captains John A. Dorsey and Edward J. Keating, and Detective Sergeant Arthur Unson.

The first order promulgated by the Commissioner on his return from several weeks of court hearings was read at roll-call as follows: "I desire at this time to express by sincere gratitude to all members of the department and especially to Captain Kavanagh for the faithful and efficient manner in which they performed their duties during my absence."

Capt. Thomas S. J. Kavanagh was relieved of his duties as Acting Commissioner.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, who obtained the indictments before a grand jury, declared his intention of trying to have the case reviewed. Counsel for the police officers won their court verdict on the argument that during the seven-day hearings before the grand jury which returned the indictments "violent and repeated efforts were made to cause animosity and hatred against the defendants."

War Model Books Take Less Room Than Predecessors

More books, but with fewer pages, are coming off American presses, according to the Office of War Information. The war models are easier to handle than their predecessors and take up less room. With only 90 per cent of the amount of paper used last year, publishers are making margins narrower, using lighter-weight stock, and reducing space between lines.

Illustrations will continue full of color, for ink makers have produced satisfactory substitute pigments for those now restricted. The number of illustrations, however, will be reduced since there is less copper and zinc than formerly, for plates. Since plates not obsolete can be used again, reprints will be as fully illustrated as earlier editions. Only those plates not used for four years prior to July 1, 1942, with no assured future use, are regarded by WPB as obsolete and ready for the scrap pile.

Book bindings are available, though in fewer colors and textures than before. Law books and fine editions can still be bound in any grade of sheepskin, but all the best cattle-hides are reserved for military and essential civilian purposes. Plastics for novelty bindings will be scarce. Washable, pyroxylin-coated cloth bindings cannot be made while castor oil is scarce. Spiral book backs are practically out for the duration. Glycerone, nitric acid, and high alpha wood pulp formerly used in cellophane for jackets are urgently needed for the making of explosives. Glassine, instead of protecting books from dust, now serves the more essential purpose of packaging ordnance items, drugs and health supplies, and food.

Miss Corbett Resigns

Miss Grace I. Corbett who has served 19 years with the Boston Office of the American President Lines, Inc., has resigned and become Chief Clerk in the office of the Petroleum Industry Committee in the Statler Building, Boston.

TREFREY & PARTRIDGE
Jewelers
Your Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry and Solid Silverware
will bring higher prices than ever before. Our estimate your assurance of higher prices.
Cor. Park and Beacon Streets
Boston, Mass. Tel. LAF. 7490

MRS. FOWLER'S
Visitors Are Cordially Invited to Visit
Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop
Away from the confusion of crowds. Here you will receive careful and personal attention.
Especially designed Hand-Made
Nightgowns and Slips
as well as the
Kickernick Underthings
MRS. FOWLER'S LINGERIE SHOP
420 Boylston St., Boston Ken. 5026
Mail Orders Carefully Filled

BUY WAR BONDS!
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Fashion Authority
BUY STAMPS, TOO!

'Escort' to Victory

Official U. S. Navy

U. S. S. Lovering Splashes Down Ways at Boston

One of two destroyer-escort vessels launched today at the Navy Yard, the Lovering joins the United States' rapidly increasing fleet of fast, powerfully equipped auxiliary ships designed especially to beat the submarine menace. The Lovering was named for Ensign William Bacon Lovering, U. S. N. R., a native of Saugus, Mass., who was lost aboard the U. S. S. Hamman when that destroyer was sunk at Midway. Mrs. Joseph Sears Lovering, Jr., wife of the Ensign's brother, was sponsor. The other vessel, the U. S. S. Sanders, was sponsored by Mrs. Sarah Sanders, wife of Chief Boatswain Eugene Sanders, for whom the destroyer was named. Boatswain Sanders was lost Dec. 7, 1941, in the Pacific area.

Wakefield Hero Gets Navy Cross

A Navy Cross was awarded posthumously recently to Lieut. (j. g.) Maxwell Ascher Eaton of Wakefield, Mass., for "extraordinary heroism and distinguished service in action as a pilot of a plane of a scouting squadron during the assault on and occupation of French Morocco." Lieutenant Eaton was killed in action.

The citation continues:

"On Nov. 8, 1942, Lieutenant Eaton participated in a flight of planes on a dive bombing mission in the vicinity of Casablanca during which he scored a hit with a 500-pound bomb on a hostile light cruiser, in the fact of heavy anti-aircraft fire. On another flight, he volunteered for and brilliantly executed an individual dive bombing attack on an antiaircraft battery which he succeeded in silencing. The outstanding and splendid performance of duty of Lieutenant Eaton was highly instrumental in reducing the resistance of the hostile forces and thereby greatly assisted the final occupation of the Casablanca area.

"The courage, initiative and skill displayed by Lieutenant Eaton during the actions described reflect great credit upon the Naval Service."

Ralph Bellamy To Aid Pageant

Ralph Bellamy, Hollywood movie actor, will be one of the leading narrators in a memorial pageant scheduled for Sunday evening, next, at the Boston Garden. Mr. Bellamy, who is now playing the lead in the Broadway hit "Tomorrow the World," told the "We Will Never Die" Committee, sponsors of the pageant, that it was "an honor to pay tribute to the 2,000,000 Jews who have been slain in Europe, and to plead for the salvation of the 4,000,000 European Jews still alive today."

Other prominent theatrical and movie stars who will appear in the leading roles will be Jacob Ben-Ami; Howard da Silva, playing the leading part in the Theater Guild's production "Oklahoma"; Eleanor Lynn, popular M-G-M star, and Eleanor Mendelssohn, granddaughter of Moses Mendelssohn, composer.

The pageant, written by Ben Hecht, is produced by Billy Rose and directed by Moss Hart. An original musical score has been composed by Kurt Weill with special arrangements of ancient Hebrew melodies interpolated.

10 New England Votes Against, 13 For House Antistrike Bill

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—New England members of the House were sharply divided in their votes on the much-amended Smith-Connally antistrike bill.

Representatives Clare Boothe Luce and John E. Fogarty declared the measure failed to deal with the coal crisis at all. Mr. Fogarty, President of Bricklayers Union, No. 1, of Rhode Island, protested that opponents of the measure had been denied sufficient time to voice their objections. He expressed the hope that the Senate would kill the bill, despite the House approval.

The measure represented the House's eleventh-hour version of the Senate-approved Connally bill. The Senate will have to concur in the House changes before it can go to the President for his approval or veto.

Although Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia contended the bill as finally amended in the House contained a provision which would make possible the imprisonment and fining of any union leader who forced or coerced others to strike, there was confusion among members as to its exact provisions.

Mrs. Luce, who voted against the bill, said she did so because she "did not feel the bill touched" the coal strike, which she wanted to see dealt with.

"There was too much labor reform in it which I think should be considered separately," the Connecticut Republican said.

All six Democrats from New England voted against the measure—Representatives Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island, Curley, Lane, McCormack, and Philbin of Massachusetts.

In addition, Republican Representatives Miller and Monkiewicz of Connecticut and Smith of Maine voted in opposition, making a total of 10 votes against and 13 votes for the bill among the New Englanders. Representatives Gifford and Treadway of Massachusetts, Compton and Talbot of Connecticut, and Plumley of Vermont, were out of town.

Mr. Gifford was paired with other members in favor of the bill.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts disclosed last night she was urging Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes to release more oil from District 2—Indiana, Illinois, Ohio—for New England.

"I have figures which show that District 2 now has more reserves of oil than two months ago, and that we might obtain 200,000 barrels a day from this source," she said. "This would help a great deal. I understand we could get 150,000 barrels by rail and the balance by water and truck.

"Our reserves in New England are lower than they ever have been, and there is no excuse for so discriminating against us."

Sixteen on List Of N. E. Wounded

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The names of 16 New Englanders are included in a list of 287 United States soldiers announced by the War Department recently as wounded in action in the North African theater.

The New Englanders, and next of kin:

Maine

Cummings, Private First Class James A., Mrs. Jane Cummings mother, Portland.
Helstrom, Sergeant Bernard C., Albert O. Helstrom, father, Newport.

Massachusetts

Bartley, Private Vincent, James C. Bartley, father, Lawrence.
Ellmes, Private Luther H., Mrs. Hattie B. Ellmes, mother, Abington.
Horton, Private Forrest H., Mrs. Margaret K. Horton, mother, Haverhill.
Kearns, Private Thomas M., Mrs. Thomas M. Kearns, wife, Sharon.
Lawlor, Private George E., Mrs. Helen G. Lawlor, mother, Allston.
McClurg, Private Andrew, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth McClurg, mother, Norfolk.
McHugh, Private John J., Mrs. Delia McHugh, mother, Spencer.
Mileski, Private First Class Michael A., Mrs. Theophilia Mileski, wife, Roxbury.
Reilly, Private First Class Edward, James Reilly, father, Cambridge.
Romaniak, Technician Fifth Grade Longin P., Mrs. Mary Romaniak, mother, Adams.
Schnetzer, Private Thomas A., Mrs. Margaret Schnetzer, mother, Roxbury.

New Hampshire

Roberge, Private Albert J., Alfred J. Roberge, father, Box 66, Manchester.

Rhode Island

Grossi, Private Armand G., Mrs. Marie Grossi, mother, Pawtucket.
Richardson, Private First Class George F., David S. Richardson, father, Bradford.

Liquor Industry Aware of Repeal Flaws

"We are in need of great help in strengthening our liquor laws," John Cullen of the Distilled Spirits Institute of Washington told the tenth National Conference of State Liquor Administrators during its sessions here.

Drastic change in the present merchandising system of alcoholic beverages will be ordered by the Office of Price Administration, it was forecast by Harry L. Lourie of Washington, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc. Mr. Lourie anticipated the OPA orders would come in the near future. He said every branch of the industry would be required to make numerous adjustments.

"There are weaknesses in our system of repeal," Mr. Cullen said after giving lengthy applause to repeal of prohibition.

"The actual implementing of repeal was left to State legislatures and representatives of the industry. We all know there are notable exceptions, but by and large the liquor laws of our States represent a lot of unfinished business.

"We have laws which have loopholes on the number of licenses; the manner and requirements for licensing and most particularly on the transferring of licenses; on zoning and the discretion of the Liquor Authority in granting licenses in individual areas; on enforcement and citation and trial procedure; on penalties and compromises.

"In the two years prior to the war there was a perceptible increase in retail group activity which in some cases was a cause of deep concern. These retail groups were working to 'liberalize' the liquor laws, which in effect meant to lengthen the hours of sale and take the lid off generally.

"There was a serious and dangerous trend. In some States there is a statewide opening and closing. To lengthen the hours of sale in a downtown city night club might not attract or deserve any attention, but to allow every village tavern or every neighborhood licensed place to remain open half of the night is inviting the wrath of the good people of the villages and neighborhoods."

On the question of enforcement, Mr. Cullen said:

"An important development of the liquor administrator's war problems has been the inevitable decision of local police authorities that they did have the responsibility of enforcing local liquor laws. The progress which has been made on this important phase of making repeal successful has been enormous. We all know, since repeal started, how reluctant many local police officials were to assume any responsibility whatever for the enforcement of liquor laws. We can all see the problem of getting local police to enforce local and state liquor laws improving."

New Englanders Cited for Heroism In Many Actions

Heading the list of New Englanders cited for heroism on the war fronts today is Pfc. Francis E. Drake, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., who has been awarded the Silver Star Medal posthumously. He was killed while attempting to carry a wounded Marine comrade to safety on Guadalcanal last October.

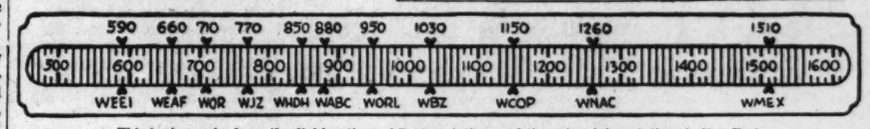
Marine citations also were won by Capt. Edward P. Durpas, Jr., of Providence, R. I., for his leadership of a platoon attacked by numerically superior Japanese forces on Tulagi last August; Second Lieut. Thomas H. Driscoll of Lynn, Mass., for carrying ammunition and hand grenades through hostile fire to front lines on Guadalcanal; Platoon Sergeant Joseph Sciarra of Providence, R. I., for reorganizing units which had become separated in the darkness and then leading them to help repulse hostile forces on Guadalcanal, and Corporal John P. Ingalls, Jr., of Swampscott, Mass., for working his way from one advantageous position to another, using his automatic rifle with great efficiency on Guadalcanal.

Joseph Edward Gately of Holyoke, Navy Water Tender, First Class, has been cited for conduct aboard a destroyer engaged by a Japanese cruiser in the South Pacific. Disregarding his own safety, he volunteered to relight the fires under two boilers. Working in extreme heat, with oil on the decks and a heavy list on the ship, he refused to be relieved until power was regained.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents
Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today: dramatization	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party.	Monitor Views the News.
12:15	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party.	The Pepper Shaker
12:30		National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Treasury Star Parade.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Synthetic Rubber"	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	Melodies for Strings	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service.	Sunny Days: musicale.	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Serenade	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Buffalo Serenade	All Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	White Sox baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Mrs. Roosevelt: 'The Rising Generation'	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Leatherneck Parade
2:45		Speakers	'The People's War'	White Sox baseball game	News Service
3:00	Of Men and Books.	Little Show	Air Force Military Band	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Of Men and Books.	Joe Venuti's Orchestra.	Air Force Military Band	White Sox baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit.	Joe Venuti's Orchestra.	News; Haverhill Salute.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Fort Devens-U. S. Coast
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit.	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	White Sox baseball game	Guard baseball game
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Alexander Kipnis, basso;	Capt. Clark Gable, talk.	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Fort Devens-U. S. Coast
4:15	Sports Program	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Sports program	Sports Program	Guard baseball game
4:30	United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	Brasilian Parade: music;	Fort Devens-U. S. Coast
4:45	United We Stand		Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Guard baseball game
5:00	Jos. Schuster, cello;	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Fort Devens-U. S. Coast
5:15	N. Reisenb'rg, piano	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Guard baseball game
5:30	Network program	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio.	Sports Matinee	Ft. Devens-Coast Guard
5:45	Bill Elliot, Songs	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News Service
6:00	News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Glenn Miller's Show	Newscast	Garden Gossip: speaker.	Press Roundup: Sports.	Light Classics: music
6:30	Glenn Miller's Show	A. Templeton; "Home"	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	News; Music Interlude
6:45	World Today: News	Concert of Today: News	Wolfe": drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Network Program	Pete Herman's Orchestra	"For This We Fight":	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Network Program	Message of Israel	Postwar Planning; g'sts	London: variety progrm	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Ann Nigro, pianist
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Treasury Star Parade.	Religious program
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.,	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news.	Religious program
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	'Truth or Consequences':	Upton Close, comments.	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Ralph Edwards, host.	John Thompson, news.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire;	Classical Album: Szosta-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Ray Rich, News R'dup	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	kowicz's Fifth Sym-
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	drama; Henry Weber's	phony
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra: Drama	comedy quiz	Orch.; chorus; speakers	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade": music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band":	John B Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx: Vir.	Harry Greene's Orch.	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	"Saturday Night Bond-	Todd Grant, news
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	News and Music of the	wagon variety: drama.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Bill Bardo's Orchestra	News: Baseball scores	News Service	Victory Night Watch.
11:15	Rideout; Jack Edwards' Or.; Master	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Jan Garber's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma":	Day's End: music
11:45		Elmer Davis, talk	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious programs	News of the World	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World.	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'		Freedom on Land: dr.
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: Drama	"Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Park Street Church	Words and Music.	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music.	News commentator	Service From The Mother
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	er Church, The First
11:15	Church"; speaker.	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul:	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guest speakers	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker;	entist, in Boston,
11:45		Services: speaker	Olivio Santoro, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Newscast	Weekly Music	Reviewing Stand: Politi-	News report
12:15	F. Salzman, pianist	Weekly War Journal	Modern Music	cal Warfare; 2nd Front	Richard Crooks, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	News Service	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	Savannah, Georgia	WHDH Music Hall	Eye Witness News dr.	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window.	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live':	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Elmer Davis, OWI.	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Caesar, songs	Concert Melodies: WCTU
1:30	Fashion Talk	Cavalcade of Song	Shabuoth Program:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Cal. Stookie: quiz	Cavalcade of Song	choir; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Youth Forum: Sch'ls	Cavalcade of Song	Un. of Chicago R'ndiable:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	War Correspond'ts	Cavalcade of Song	'Death of the Comintern'	Religious program	Inez Lind Interviews
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News: Music	Concert in Miniature	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Moylan Sisters, songs	Maj. Gen. Thos. Parran.	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony, Pierre	Civic Studio Program	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Monteux, conductor	Boston University Ves-	"The Army Hour": choir;	Fletcher Henderson's Or	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		pers: speakers; chorus.	speakers; band; drama	Fletcher Henderson's Or	Irish Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Symphony	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	"Invitation to Listen"	Young People's Church	"Glad Tidings"
4:45	Don Cossacks	Matinee of Yesterday	"Invitation to Listen"	of the Air: speakers	"Glad Tidings"
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Summer Symphony,	'Answering You': Trans-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	dercook, news analysis.	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	Atlantic Forum	Operetta
5:30	Taylor; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	Music of You: Trans-	The Adventures of Bull-	Studio speaker
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	dog Drummond': drama	Baseball scores
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Music: 'Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Sports news
6:15	"Dear John": sk.	mance': Broekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Moment Musicale
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Studio Vesper Program	'The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45	drama; music	Vesper Prgrm; Narration	comedy drama	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	"Those We Love": drama	Studio speaker	Rep. James M. Curley
7:15	People's Platform	Sportcast: Newscast	"Those We Love": drama	Studio speaker	Rep. James M. Curley
7:30	"We, the People":	Newscast; Joe Kelley,	"Quiz Kids": Joe Kelley,	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Dav. Goodlet, RAF	m. c.	Heidt's Orchestra	Concert Album	Services
8:00	Corliss Archer: sk.	Roy Porter, news	Paul Whiteman's Orch.:	American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Corliss Archer: sk.	Treasury Star Parade	Dinah Shore; E. Cantor	"Subsidizing Food	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum: mystery	'One Man's Family"	Prices"	Boredin: Second Sym-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	phony
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama	Chamber Music Society	Round": musical;	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Fred Allen & Co.	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Services
10:15	It": quiz program.	J.Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists.	Song Sinners: quartet	Musical program
10:30	"The Man Behind	'Good Will Hour": John	"What's My Name": quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45	the Gun": drama	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	Across the Footlights	Lou Breese's Orchestra
11:00	News; Larry Lesaur	News; Sports	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:15	Olga Coelho; Trio	United Nations Relief:	Cesar Searchinger: news	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Norway: music; dr.; tlks	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	"Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Britain": recorded	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew, Interviews	'Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	'Pots of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam: drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Young Dr. Malone"	Happy Days: musicale.	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	"Home Topics": Music.	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food.	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Jewish Philanthropies:	"Guiding Light": sketch	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	orchestra: speaker	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Norway's Independence	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	'Rishway Patrol': drama	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast: Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Today at Duncans.	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers.	Press Roundup: Sports.	Moment Musicale
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby Recordings.	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	Jack Baker: songs.	Yankee Stadium: songs.	Richard Gallop; News
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger":	The First Reader.	Mystery Hall: drama.	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch.	western dramatization.	John Barry, comments.	Mystery Hall: drama.	Clement Norton: talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz.	Earl Godwin, news.	Cavalcade of America.	"Sizing Up the News".	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz.	'Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America.	"Singin' Sam": songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz.	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half": quiz	"Drama Shop": Essays
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz.	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	in Drama
9:00	Theater: Reddy Mc-	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Robert Casadesus,	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Shosta-
9:15	Dowall, Rita John-	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	pianist; Voorhees' Or.	News Service	kovitch's Concerto for
9:30	son, George Brent,	Bob Sherwood's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Piano and Orchestra
9:45	'My Friend Flicka'	Orchestra: Short Mystery	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board: guest panel	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Larraine Day,	Maj. George F. Eliot.	Josephine Antoine:	Raymond Clapper, news.	News: Defense Talk
10:15	'Devil & Miss Jones'	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	Sports program	Musical program
10:30	Orden Nash; Guy	The World's Most Hon-	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news. c.	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	ored Music"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Coleman Hawkins' Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:15	News; Eric Sevareid	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	'Manpower, Ltd.: speaker	Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free: Inter-	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Stars in Revue	American Univ. of Air.	news reports	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Saturday

Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin" Tchaikovsky
Heroic March (Symphonic Poem) of the Pre RSSA, BouriatiMongolie Glière
Overture to "Mignon" Thomas
"Girls of Baden," Waltzes Komzak
"The Ride of the Valkyries" Wagner
Suite from "Peer Gynt" Grieg
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni
Gershwiniana, Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Pavane from the American Symphonette Morton Gould
Entrance of the Gladiators Fucik

Sunday

Paul Cherkassky conducting
Entrance of the Boyards Halvorsen
Toccata (Arranged by Hans Kindler) Frescobaldi
"On the Steppes of Central Asia" Borodin
Overture to "Rienzi" Wagner

Clubwomen to Install 'Junior' Chairman

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor

Miss Marjorie A. Burns of West Roxbury will be installed this evening as the new Chairman of the Department of Junior Membership of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Department's annual meeting at the New Ocean House in Swampscott. The juniors are having their day as a follow-up to the Federation's fifty-first annual convention which adjourned last night.

Awards to be presented this evening include the silver cup for the drama contest winner, which goes to the Malden Junior Old and New, and the cup for the club having the most outstanding program for the year. The Women's Club Juniors of Quincy will carry away the latter prize.

At the opening session this afternoon, Miss Henrikson, retiring chairman, announced that the Juniors have distributed more than $1,000 to various hospitals for work with children and earned almost enough to complete the furnishing of a sunroom at Fort Devens.

Guests of the Junior Department at its banquet tonight include Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the State Federation, and Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood and Mrs. A. Chesley York, Vice-Presidents. The speaker of the evening is Dr. S. Chandra-Sekhar, who will address the gathering on "America's Mission in Asia."

The State Federation yesterday voted to request President Roosevelt and Congress to formulate plans for the enforcement of world peace by a federation of nations. Copies of the resolution will be sent to the President and Vice-President, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Speaker of the House, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts.

Huge Women's Vote

Reminding the Federation that the majority vote, 53 per cent, was cast by women in the 1942 presidential election, William A. Lydgate, editor of the Gallup Poll, yesterday said that the next President would be picked by the women and the older men of the country.

According to recent surveys, he added, there is considerable sentiment in favor of President Roosevelt if the war is still on. "If the war is over or seems nearly over, he will have an extremely difficult time to be elected. With the war on, there seems to be a greater willingness to accept a fourth term than there was for a third term at the last election."

Similar surveys, Mr. Lydgate said, show that there is a strong sentiment for American participation in an international police force after the war. The latest poll recorded a favorable vote of 74 per cent.

On the domestic front, he said, the postwar world is likely to see increasing public demand for regulation of labor unions, including laws requiring them to register with the Government and report the money they take in and spend.

Wing Scouting Parley

The first state-wide Wing Scout Flight Conference convened at the Women's Republican Club this morning at 10 o'clock with about 200 Girl Scouts from all parts of Massachusetts attending. Wing Scouting, newest phase of the Girl Scout program, is designed to prepare air-minded girls for both community service during the war emergency and for future careers in aviation.

The speakers at today's meeting include Mrs. Henry Harris of Quincy, a commercial pilot and instructor, whose specialty is navigation; Miss Mary Fortune, Personnel Director of Northeast Airlines, who is speaking this afternoon on "A Day in the Personnel Office," and Fred Tobey, who has charge of training at E. W. Wiggins Airways. Miss Fortune and Mr. Tobey are members of the Advisory Committee for Wing Scouting in Massachusetts.

The program, which includes a model plane exhibit, was planned by a committee of girls selected by their own "Flights." Shirley Strout of Quincy, General Chairman, is being assisted by Mildred Benson, Worcester; Emily Lapham and Pauline Auger, New Bedford; Gladys Crowley, Taunton; Mary Elizabeth Williams and Barbara Woodbury, Lynn; Marie Hayes, Concord; Roberta Grant, Natick; Barbara Kent and Barbara Schulz, West Roxbury; Nancy Greer and Patty MacAfee, Belmont; Mary Boyle, Framingham; Doris Gearin, Lowell; Laurel Prestat, Saugus; Mary Jane Powers, Natick, and Judith Barstow, Fairhaven. Mrs. Dudley Kimball of Belmont is adviser to the girls' committee.

D. A. R. Hostess

Mrs. Frederick A. Leavitt of Brookline will be hostess to the Hannah Goddard Chapter of the D. A. R. at a special Guest Day meeting on Tuesday at noon. A box luncheon will be served.

Dedication of Flag

The Immigrant Mutual Aid Society of the International Institute will dedicate a service flag for "71 of our boys now in the service of the armed forces of the U. S. A." at a meeting in New England Mutual Hall tomorrow afternoon at 2:45 o'clock. The Women's Section of the I. M. A. S. was among the first to respond when the Women's War Savings Committee of Boston called for volunteers to sell war stamps and bonds in hotels, stores, and theaters. Its team is in operation every evening from 6:30 to 9 and Sundays from 4 to 9 p. m. at the Kenmore Theater.

On Monday evening at 8 o'clock the International Institute will hold a forum on "Labor in Wartime." Joseph Salerno will represent organized labor.

Smith's Beauty Salon
THE DAYLIGHT SHOP
Specializing in Permanent Waving
Cold Wave Permanent
Machine and Machineless Permanents
Prices 7.50-20.00
For hair and scalp care we recommend
BRECK'S PARKER-HERBEX ADMIRACION
1126 Boylston St. At Massachusetts Subway
CIRcle 9830 Boston, Mass.

Wedding Invitations
AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
Three generations of brides have used Ward's Wedding Stationery. Perhaps your own grandmother chose her announcements here. Stationery for formal, informal or military weddings. Styling by Ward's is your assurance of correctness. Prices to suit all purses.
Ward's BOSTON
Shop By Phone. LIBerty 9180—By Mail,
57 Franklin Street Store Hours: 9:00 to 5:00
Closed Saturdays at 1 o'clock

By a Staff Photographer

Canning Season Opens at Chestnut Hill

Officially opening the canning season of the Chestnut Hill Community Canning Kitchen on Heath Street, Brookline, yesterday afternoon, Governor Saltonstall joined Hugh P. Baker, President of Massachusetts State College (right), in putting the first batch of rhubarb into the pressure cooker. They were ably assisted by Mrs. John Cunningham, Chairman of the Kitchen (left center), and Mrs. Kathryn Sweeney, Supervisor (right center). This Community Canning Kitchen is one of 75 or more such centers to be set up under the direction of Massachusetts State College officials, where people may go and do their canning or learn to can under expert direction.

News of Civilian Defense From the New England Area

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

New instructions to the public on protection against war gases have been issued to New England State and local defense councils, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, said today.

Stressing quick action and calmness, the new instructions follow:

1. Stay indoors. A tightly closed room affords protection against war gases. All windows and doors should be tightly shut, and blankets (to be soaked with water) or cardboard should be kept in readiness to cover and seal shattered windows. Choose a room on an upper floor if possible; most war gases are heavier than air, although they may be carried up with air currents.

2. If caught outdoors in a gas attack, get out of the area at once. Look down and shield your eyes with your arm. Do not worry about any brief vapor exposure to which you may be subjected. The danger from this source is not great.

3. Prompt action will avoid serious effects. If you know or suspect that you have gotten any of the gas on your clothing, do not go hunting for a casualty station or gas cleansing station and expect someone else to help you. Knock on the first door you come to, and take whatever steps are necessary. Self-aid is the quickest and safest way.

4. This is what you should do. This routine should be memorized so it will be done automatically in an emergency:

a. Remove shoes and outer clothing and drop them outside the house, in a covered can if available. Do not touch this clothing again except with sticks or gas-proof gloves. To enter a house with contaminated clothing endangers everyone in it.

b. Get to a bathroom, kitchen or laundry room as fast as possible.

c. If your eyes have been exposed to liquid gas or spray, flush them immediately. Plain water out of a faucet, showerhead, or canteen will do, but a lukewarm dilute solution of bicarbonate of soda (heaping tablespoonful in a quart of water) is even better, if it is handy. Let anyone near by help you.

d. If drops of liquid blister gas have splashed the skin, you can prevent serious burns by adequate cleansing. Promptly blot up the liquid with pieces of cleansing tissue, cloth or a handkerchief, which should be disposed of carefully in order that it cannot contaminate anyone else. Then sponge the skin briskly with laundry bleach containing sodium hypochloride, if it is at hand, and rinse off under the shower or in a tub. A thorough bath with a vigorous lathering is the final step, which should never be omitted. Dry the skin by patting. Do not rub. Dress in whatever clean clothing you can get. If blisters develop, you should seek advice.

e. If your nose and throat feel irritated, snuff and gargle with a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda. If your chest feels heavy and oppressed, if you have any trouble breathing, lie down immediately and stay perfectly still. Do this even if you feel fine otherwise.

5. Remember: Cleanse yourself quickly and calmly. Follow the instructions of your air-raid warden.

Field Exercises

Protection members of the staff of regional OCD chief Joseph M. Loughlin have been conducting district field exercises in Connecticut, preliminary to a Statewide drill. Working closely with the Connecticut War Council, both military and civilian attaches of the Boston OCD headquarters have been putting Nutmeg State volunteers through their paces as they planned incidents ranging from the use of "demolition bombs" to the control of panic evacuation.

Canning Center

The Rutland, Vermont, Victory Garden Committee plans the establishment of a community canning center. Walter F. Burbank, chairman of the committee, has been working with E. E. Bergstrom, food production chairman, to complete the vegetable and fruit processing project. A quantity of pressure cookers to aid in the canning work is to be made available to residents of Rutland County.

Radio Units

Southington, Connecticut, has several mobile radio units set up at strategic points in the community, ready to go into action, Police Chief Edward F. Geary, head of the Southington War Councils, has announced.

With the granting of licenses by the Federal Communications Commission, field tests will be held. Instrumental in the preparation of these sets have been Frederick Saunders, Kurtz Fichthorn, Willard Ballou, Joseph Alfano and Albert Adams.

Chinese Watchers

Among the volunteers manning the Wilton, Connecticut, observation post for the aircraft warning service are Professor and Mrs. Chi Chen Wang. Special praise has been bestowed on them by Army officials.

Professor Wang is attached to the Chinese department of Columbia University in New York. Now on sabbatical leave, Professor Wang has stood watch at the post for 122 hours, while his wife, the daughter of the former Chinese ambassador to Turkey, has chalked up 124 hours of watch.

Week of May 29 Sees Stocks Of Gas Drop Again

East Coast gasoline stocks dropped 55,430 barrels a day during the week ending May 29, and the index of the principal petroleum products available for civilians decreased 1.1 points to 25.7 per cent of normal.

Tank car shipments of crude and products averaged 890,897 barrels a day, an increase of 6,129 barrels over the previous week, but about 90,000 barrels a day below the levels prevailing just prior to the Midwest flood. Kerosene drum shipments by box cars averaged 8,216 barrels daily, making the total rail movement 899,113 barrels a day.

Conversions of industrial and commercial fuel oil burning facilities to other fuels last week will save 1,340 barrels a day. Total savings to date from this campaign equal about 123,000 barrels daily.

Commenting on the East Coast situation, Administrator Harold L. Ickes said:

"This twenty-sixth consecutive weekly report on the East Coast petroleum supply has the same note as those that have been made public before, in that it provides no cause for optimism.

"Gasoline stocks continued to drop at a very high rate last week. Any local improvements that the public may have noted are due entirely to spreading more evenly the gasoline stocks which were already too low everywhere, but which were lower in some places than others. There is not enough butter to spread adequately on the whole slice of bread, and it was thinner in some places than others. Now we have scraped and scraped to spread it over the whole slice.

"This condition will continue until the people themselves decide to correct the situation. Each individual citizen must decide for himself whether he is going to cut his gasoline consumption down to absolute necessity and thus make it possible for us to supply the boys who are doing the fighting.

"Rules and regulations can help, but the absolute minimum is something that no regimentation, no regulation, no police enforcement can determine. Only our conscience can decide that—at least as long as there is any gasoline at all available."

Tank car shipments to New England points averaged 148,780 barrels a day, a decrease of 24,345 barrels daily from the previous week.

Plots Allotted In Brookline For Victory Gardens

A total of 169 plots measuring 50 by 30 feet have been allotted to applicants on five estates in Brookline thus far, the Brookline War Garden Committee revealed recently. It was pointed out that the campaign to use all available vacant land has just begun because unseasonable and inclement weather prevailing recently has delayed operations.

The lots have been ploughed by the Park Department and staked out by the Engineering Department. The Water Department is running a pipe line to supply water for the gardens on the Lyman estate on Heath Street, on which 109 plots have been allocated.

Individual gardening committees are also functioning and planning an arrangement whereby a large community garden will be established and vegetables raised will be sold to residents for immediate use or canning and any surplus will be put up at a canning kitchen which the sub-committees will later operate in the old fire station on Heath Street.

Auxiliary to Hear LegionCommander At Its Convention

National Commander Roane Waring of the American Legion will address the 24th Annual Convention of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Massachusetts, while in Boston next month, it was announced recently.

The Auxiliary Convention is scheduled for June 17-19 and will be held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott. Mrs. Walter M. Earley, Department President, will preside.

Commander Waring's address will be given at the National President's Banquet to be held June 18. Mrs. Alfred Mathebat, National President, will also speak.

Elections will take place June 18. Candidates for office thus far announced are: Mrs. Maurice J. Splaine of Worcester, Department President; Mrs. John A. Lakeman of West Springfield, and Mrs. Robert Harney of Boston, First Vice-President; Miss Agnella Boudreau of Attleboro, Second Vice-President; Mrs. John Crowley of Dorchester, Mrs. William O'Connell of Dorchester and Mrs. Earl Bourne of Foxboro, for Third Vice-President; Miss Adelaide L. Fitzgerald of Hopkinton for Secretary; Miss May L. Mahoney for Treasurer; Mrs. Carl Ruddock of East Lynn for Historian; Mrs. August Kiligas of Pittsfield and Mrs. Clarence Needham of Malden for Chaplain.

Charles C. Warren

Charles C. Warren who passed on at his home in Arlington last night practiced law in Fryeburg, Me., for 10 years before coming to Boston to serve in the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives and as a member of the Arlington School Board. For five years Mr. Warren served on the Middlesex County Commission. He obtained his education at Fryeburg Academy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Boston University.

The Rock on Schoolmaster's Hill

Franklin Park 'Pudding Stone' Affords Attractive Vista

Easily reached by Boston Elevated streetcars, Franklin Park offers not only landmarks, but unusual geological formations for visitors to Boston. On Schoolmaster's Hill stands this splendid specimen of Roxbury conglomerate, or pudding stone, which bears a tablet marking the site of the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson. On the right is the wording of the tablet on the stone.

NEAR THIS ROCK
A. D. 1823-1825
WAS THE HOME OF SCHOOLMASTER
RALPH WALDO EMERSON
HERE SOME OF HIS EARLIER POEMS WERE WRITTEN, AMONG THEM THAT FROM WHICH THE FOLLOWING LINES ARE TAKEN:

O, WHEN I AM SAFE IN MY SYLVAN HOME,
I TREAD ON THE PRIDE OF GREECE AND ROME;
AND WHEN I AM STRETCHED BENEATH THE PINES,
WHERE THE EVENING STAR SO HOLY SHINES,
I LAUGH AT THE LORE AND THE PRIDE OF MAN,
AT THE SOPHIST SCHOOLS, AND THE LEARNED CLAN;
FOR WHAT ARE THEY ALL, IN THEIR HIGH CONCEIT
WHEN MAN IN THE BUSH WITH GOD MAY MEET?

Boston Landmarks and Parks Reached Easily by Streetcars

Sightseeing to more distant places of historic and cultural interest in the countryside surrounding Boston is cut off this year for most visitors, but fortunately only a trolley ride is needed to reach many richly rewarding locales.

Among these, Franklin Park offers not only landmarks and memorials of such figures as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Oliver Wendell Holmes, but the out-of-doors and unusual geological formations.

Boston is said to be "the most tableted city in the country." One of the famous tablets is in Franklin Park on Schoolmaster's Hill. There, set into a splendid specimen of Roxbury conglomerate or pudding stone, words of Emerson have been read and reread by tourists through the years.

Emerson has been called "the most quoted man in America." The Franklin Park area has special interest for Emerson enthusiasts, for it is 120 years ago this June that the Emerson family moved into their near-by home in a corner of Roxbury then called Canterbury.

Nature and Art Linked

From Schoolmaster's Hill, so named because Emerson was a schoolmaster, the same Blue Hills may be seen that were an inspiration to him 120 years ago. This is one area where a camera is still freely used, and the hill makes a pleasant spot for a picnic.

Franklin Park is one of America's beautiful public places. Its designer, Frederick Law Olmsted, makes the following comparison:

"If we would cultivate Art, we must begin by cultivating the love of Nature. As to the value that a park may have in this respect, the use may be recalled that is made by the students of Paris, with the doors of the Louvre always open to them, of the out-of-door gallery of Fontainbleau, 30 miles away.

"There are no rocks at Fontainbleau more instructive than those to be had at Franklin Park; and though the region to which the name Fontainbleau is applied is so much larger, it offers the student no better examples of landscape, distance, intricacy, obscurity and mystery than may be had in Franklin Park."

Geology Close at Hand

Irving B. Crosby, in his "Boston Through the Ages," states that: "Probably no large city has such interesting geology and topography close at hand and available as has Boston."

Schoolmaster's Hill, Emerson Rock is a case in point. Its rough, angular formation is defined by M. E. Mansfield as "Roxbury conglomerate," a term "applied to a series of ancient sediments which occupy a large part of the so-called 'Boston Basin'."

Roxbury Conglomerate gripped the imagination of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In a happy, jolly fanciful frame of mind he took his pen and gave the world "The Dorchester Giant" and "Roxbury Pudding Stone."

"There was a giant in time of old,
A mighty one was he;
He had a wife, but she was a scold,
So he kept her shut in a mammouth fold;
And he had children three.
"It happened to be an election day,
And the giants were choosing a king;
The people were not democrats then
They did not talk of the rights of men,
And all that sort of thing."

Seeing all safely locked in their great folds, daddy only gets half a giant's stride on his start for the election, when such yells as came from that giant quartette! ! Daddy returns, makes each a giant plum-pudding, "as big as the State-House dome," and leaves them, but—

"What are those lone ones doing now,
The wife and the children sad?
Oh, they are in a terrible rout,
Screaming, and throwing their pudding about,
Acting as they were mad."

Can't gigantic tempers develop gigantic muscles? They threw that pudding-stone everywhere, over Roxbury, and Dorchester and Milton.

To get to Franklin Park parties near Symphony Hall should take a Dudley Street (surface) car. Transfer there to a Forest Hills elevated train, get off at Eggleston Square and take a surface car marked Mattapan, asking the operator to stop at "The Bird House," Franklin Park. Downtown parties can take Forest Hills trains at Summer Street and Boylston Street, get off at Eggleston Square and take a surface car marked Mattapan, getting off at "The Bird House"—the noisiest place in the park—where there is always a riot—of color. Some of the attendants there or near-by outside, will direct you to Schoolmaster's Hill and Balance Rock.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Red "J" and "K" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish, and canned milk; expire June 30.

June 6—Red "L" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 13—Red "M" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 20—Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps "G," "H," and "J" will expire June 7.

July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamp No. 13 now good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expire June 30.

Gasoline—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through July 21. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Stamp No. 17 in Book 1 good for one pair of shoes through June 15. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair after June 15. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

36 New Englanders in List of Wounded

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The names of 36 New Englanders were included in last night's War Department list of 650 United States soldiers wounded in action in the North African area.

New Englanders on the list:

Connecticut

Bratton, Private George P.—John L. Bratton, father, Noroton.
Buys, Sergeant George R.—William H. Buys, father, Plainville.
Chipello, Private Paul A.—Tony Chipello, father, Milford.
Cupello, Capt. Albert R.—Mrs. Irma R. Cupello, wife, Mystic.
Dejcsak, Private Michael J.—Mrs. Constance J. Dejcsak, wife, Hartford.
Harrasuk, Corporal Edward J.—Mrs. Mary Harrasuk, mother, West Suffield.
Kainauskas, Corporal Walter V.—Mrs. Nellie Grikaitis, sister, Hartford.
McAloon, Second Lieut. James J.—Mrs. Margaret McAloon, mother, Greenwich.
Piedescalzo, Private First Class Vincent P.—Theodore Piedescalzo, father, Hamden.
Pote, Private Perdinand—Mrs. Mary Pote, mother, South Norwalk.
Sarafin, Sergeant Leo F.—Mrs. Mary Sarafin, mother, Wallingford.
Scott, Private First Class Hormidas J.—Mr Alexis J Scott, father, Glasgo.
Therian, Private Aldor W.—Mrs. Rose Therian, mother, Poquonock.
Weiss, Private Sydney M., Jr. Abraham Weiss, father, New Haven.

Maine

Brassard, Private Joseph E.—Mr. Joseph A. Brassard, father, Westbrook.
Burgess, Corporal Eugene H.—Mrs. Lucille Burgess, wife, Vinalhaven.
Foster, Technical Sergeant John F.—Mrs. Lottie M. Foster, mother, Unity.
Haggett, Private Edward F.—Mrs. F. Haggett, mother, Bridgton.

Massachusetts

Costa, Private Raymond L.—Mrs. Lida Costa, mother, New Bedford.
Doucette, Private Jean J.—Mrs. Alphonsia Doucette, mother, Tewksbury.
Drescher, Private Arthur L.—Mrs. Alice M. Drescher, wife, Somerville.
Gallant, Private First Class Joseph A.—Mrs. Maryann Gallant, mother, Chelsea.
Jones, Private Raymond—Mr. William J. Jones, father Springfield.
Kelley, Technical Fifth Grade John F.—Mrs. Margaret K. Kelley, mother, Newburyport.
Miller, Staff Sergeant Joseph J.—Mrs. Ann E. Miller, mother, Lowell.
Quigley, Sergeant Richard V.—Mrs. Annie E. Quigley, mother, Fall River.
Quinn Technical Fourth Grade Robert J.—Mrs. Florence A. Quinn, mother, Amesbury.
Shapiro, Major Jacob—Abraham Shapiro, father, Brookline.
Strong, Private First Class Walter E.—Mrs. Mathilda Strong, mother, Chelsea.
Topor, Private First Class Walter A.—Mrs. Sophie Topor, mother, Thorndike.
Walliter, Private Louis W.—Mrs. Margaret Coyle, aunt, Peabody.

New Hampshire

Sherwin, Private First Class John F.—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Sherwin, mother, Rindge.

Rhode Island

Pero, Private Phillip M.—Mrs. Ella D. Pero, mother, Woonsocket.

Vermont

Morris, Private James A.—Glenn A. Morris, father, Middlebury.
Priest, Private Laurance—Mrs. Catherine Mc[illegible], sister, Wallingford.
[illegible], Capt. Reinhold C.—Mrs. Barbara J. Riede, wife, Burlington.

Three N. E. Soldiers Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The names of three New Englanders are included in a list of 80 United States soldiers announced by the War Department today as missing in action in the Asiatic, European, Middle East, North African, North American and Pacific areas.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

European Area

Connecticut

Vertefeuille, Sergeant Robert J., Simon A. Vertefeuille, father, Willimantic.

Massachusetts

O'Brien, Technical Sergeant Paul L., Mrs. Grace H. O'Brien, mother, Springfield.

Middle East Area

Massachusetts

Dolan, Private William B., William H. Dolan, father, Roxbury.

Boston Library Information On War Expanded

In an effort to meet the ever-increasing demand for information relating to the war and its development, the Boston Public Library has taken another step in the expansion of the War Information Center by the inauguration of a United Nations Alcove in the main foyer of the Copley Square Building.

This Department will provide ready information about the United Nations and the subjugated countries of Europe. The information will be disseminated in the form of posters, pamphlets, and general facts of the status of each of the United Nations in the various theaters of the war. The sign of the Alcove, designed by Arthur W. Heintzelman, Keeper of Prints at the Library, bears the flags of the United Nations.

Exhibits of the Commonwealth of Great Britain and the Fighting French already have been presented successfully. Flying for the Navy now is being displayed. This series of official Navy photographs depict the life of the Navy cadet from his entrance and preliminary training through actual combat duty as a Navy pilot. They are being shown in co-operation with the Flight Command of the First Naval District.

Adjacent to the Alcove, the War Information Center, which began Oct. 8, 1942, still is carrying on its work in keeping the public informed in all matters pertaining to the war. Questions are brought daily to the War Information Center concerning price control, war work, rationing, the complete setup of the military services, etc. There are on hand now pamphlets for distribution on at least 70 different phases of the war.

Directly opposite the Center is an exhibit of the original studies of Copley Square by Robert R. Bellows, Chairman of the Art Commission of the City of Boston. These drawings show the square as it would appear if the plans of Mr. Bellows were followed.

Thomas F. Curley

Former State Senator Thomas F. Curley who passed on at his home in Dorchester last night had been active in Democratic political circles for more than 50 years. He was instrumental in forming the local Tammany Club and for many years was a political ally of former Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts, to whom he was not related, however. Mr. Curley was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1904 and two years later became a State Senator. In 1936 he was appointed an associate commissioner of Labor and Industries. More recently he carried out assignments for the Federal Government in labor relations.

A RARE TREAT!

We have the largest collection of individual CUPS and SAUCERS in the EAST. Also fine CHINA, PORCELAINS, OLD SILVER and JEWELRY, BRIC-A-BRAC and WORKS OF ART.
If you enjoy looking at fine OLD THINGS and ANTIQUES, suitable for a collection or gift, this is your invitation to shop at the
Windsor Art Galleries, Ltd.
66 Arlington Street
Entrance of Hotel Statler, Boston

The World Wide Broadcasting Foundation
(Radio Station WRUL)
Cordially Invites All Visitors Attending
THE ANNUAL MEETING
to
OPEN HOUSE
at its headquarters
133 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts
on
June 5th from 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
June 6th from 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.
June 7th through June 11th from 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
Hear a preview of our new radio series:
"BEYOND VICTORY—WHAT?"
On Commonwealth Ave. near Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Chinese Armies Score New Victories

Continued from Page 1

More than 125 tons of explosives were dropped on this target. Hangars, administration buildings, and runways were left burning and gutted by direct hits.

The island of Pantelleria, which has been bombed and shelled almost constantly for two weeks, suffered another air attack, and the Milo airfield in Sicily also was raided.

In London, bad weather grounded the Royal Air Force and American planes. The City had a brief alert and enemy raiders skimmed over a southwest coast town—which the Germans identified as Eastbourne—and the British admit some damage and casualties.

Tojo Acknowledges Situation Is Serious

Recorded by the Associated Press

Japan's Premier, Hideki Tojo, acknowledged today that "the Greater East Asia war is more and more in a stage of decisive battles and the war situation is becoming increasingly serious," even as Washington sources forecast a gigantic United Nations air offensive against the Japanese.

A Tokyo radiocast said Premier Tojo issued a special statement, warning the Japanese people of grave events in the making, shortly before the funeral of Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, author of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

China:

Japanese Fleeing From Tungting Area

Chinese armies, beating forward fast on both wings on the Central China front, have thrown substantially the last of the Japanese invaders out of the area north of Lake Tungting by reaching the river port of Owchihkow and have swept into Yangchi on the Yangtze to the north, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Command announced.

Ansiang, 10 miles west of the previously reoccupied Japanese stronghold of Nanhsien on Lake Tungting, also had fallen to Chinese arms, it was added, most of the Japanese troops there having been annihilated.

Along the upper part of the front, Chinese columns, at last report, had entered the Japanese river base of Itu in pursuit of Japanese forces seeking to cross there in their disorderly retreat in Hupeh Province.

The position in the whole area below the Yangtze between Tungting Lake and Ichang, the principal Japanese base, thus underwent a transformation, the Chinese retrieving a still expanding section of China's "Rice Bowl."

Particular importance was attached here to the penetration to Owchihkow, for it appeared that the Chinese might be able to cut off the retreat of Japanese warships, including the Yangtze flagship, which had steamed into that area before the Chinese comeback.

Russia:

Two Nazi Thrusts Are Driven Back

Two German attacks — one against Russian bridgeheads west of the Donets River and the other in the Sevsk area southwest of Orel—were thrown back with heavy losses in men and material in the principal overnight land action along the Russian front, a Soviet communiqué said.

The furious aerial war continued to dominate front action as the Russians threw 520 bombers against the important German-held base of Orel, below Moscow, in their heaviest air blow of the spring campaign. Railroad depots, ammunition dumps, and fuel supplies were left burning, the special Moscow broadcast said, adding that one Russian plane was lost in the raid.

The communiqué, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a Moscow broadcast, continued to ignore a German announcement that the Russians had thrown three divisions and a tank brigade into a smashing assault on the Velizh sector between Smolensk and Velikie Luki. The Germans admitted a break-through, but said the Red soldiers later were thrown back.

The German attack on the Donets front, south of Balakleya, was thrown back after a short engagement, the communiqué said, and a German counterattack near Sevsk was thrown back with a loss of about a company of men to the Germans.

Berlin reported in a High Command announcement that a "strong formation" of Nazi bombers attacked a Soviet armament plant on the Middle Volga, scoring hits on the buildings and starting fires.

Sharp activity in Arctic waters also was announced by Berlin with the claim that fast bombers sank two merchantmen and that escorting German fighters shot down 22 Soviet aircraft.

South Pacific:

Allied Planes Rain Bombs on New Guinea

Masters and virtual monopolists of the New Guinea skies, big bombers of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney are putting on the most impressive show of concentrated air assault yet unleashed in the Southwest Pacific, according to Allied headquarters in Australia.

When Liberators and Flying Fortresses dumped 18 tons of bombs June 4 on airdromes in the vicinity of Wewak, New Guinea, they increased to 174 tons the weight of bombs dropped in seven recent raids, made on that enemy base and one at Lae. Yet not a single Japanese plane has taken the air to oppose delivery of such battering-ram blows.

The only opposition has been supplied by antiaircraft fire and there are signs that even it is waning. Whereas in other raids, the ack ack was described as intense, the communiqué said that on June 4 over Wewak it was "sporadic and all the raiders got safely home.

Their bombs set off explosions, believed to be from ammunition and fuel dumps. Fires observed on the airfields of Dagua, Boram, and Wewak appeared to be burning planes.

The communiqué contained a delayed report of a raid June 3 by Catalinas on the airdrome and seaplane base of Babo, Dutch New Guinea, in which bombs started one fuel fire so intense it lighted up the raiding planes at height of 9,000 feet and could be seen 40 miles away.

Small-scale raids also were reported on Timor and the Japanese float plane base of Taberfane in the Aroes in which one of nine intercepting floatplanes was destroyed and two damaged.

Victor at Attu

Associated Press from United States Navy

Rear Admiral T. C. Kincaid

Naval commander who had been disclosed by the Navy as being in charge of joint military operations at Attu peers out over Kuluk Bay from the shore of Adak Island in the Aleutians.

Continent:

Nazi Planes Stage Raids Over Britain

Allied aircraft remained grounded on the night of June 4 and the only aerial activity reported in the communiqué of the British Air Ministry was scattered raiding by enemy planes which caused a brief alert in London.

Minor damage and a few casualties were reported.

Heavy gunfire drove off the few raiders over London. One enemy plane penetrated the East Midlands area. An enemy plane was destroyed.

Twelve German fighter-bombers swept over a southeast coast town which the German Radio identified as Eastbourne causing "some damage and a small number of casualties including some people killed."

A vicar saw his church destroyed by a delayed-action bomb in the southeast coast raid as he lay under the bushes in his garden.

DNB said in a Berlin broadcast that Allied planes attacked a German convoy off the Dutch coast and that two of the attacking planes were shot down. The broadcast, which was recorded by Reuters, was not confirmed by Allied sources.

Mediterranean:

Allies Keep Pounding Italian Air Bases

In continued Allied aerial attacks on Italy's island outposts in the Mediterranean, bombers of the Northwest African Air Forces subjected Pantelleria to another pounding on June 4 and hit airdromes at Milo airfield in Sicily, Allied Headquarters in North Africa reports.

A United States communiqué from Cairo said Liberator bombers of the U. S. Ninth Air Force attacked Grottaglie airdrome in Southern Italy in two waves in daylight.

The airfield is located near Brindisi on Italy's heel. The attacks followed assaults on the night of June 3 on targets in Italy, Sicily, and Pantelleria, the communiqué explained. The Sicilian and Italian targets were not specified in the bulletin.

Hangars were left burning and runways were pitted in the raid on the Milo airfield, it was declared. Two planes were lost on the missions.

The communiqué also said enemy planes dropped bombs on the Algiers area, causing some casualties and damage, and that two enemy bombers were destroyed.

In Burma:

Depots and Shipping Bombed by RAF

Storage warehouses in Akyab and river shipping in the Maungdaw-Butheraung area of Western Burma were bombed by RAF planes June 4, a British communiqué from New Delhi announced.

Three supply sampans were sunk and seven others damaged in the raids on the shipping below Maungdaw, the bulletin said.

In attacks on Japanese positions in the same area, 10 military trucks were damaged, and in the Myittha Valley objectives around Kalemyo were bombed and machine-gunned, the British said.

Chinese Rout Japanese In War's Sudden Shift

Continued from Page 1

in New Guinea and Rabaul every day. The American South Pacific fleet pounds them from Guadalcanal. The loss of Attu has given them a new threat which must have already drawn new squadrons to the far northern tip of the Japanese archipelago. That leaves them little for the interior of China.

So far they have needed little. Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's baby air force in China has never before taken a hand in land operations in Central China. Until the last month it has, in fact, done little but protect Chungking and the air supply line from Japanese bombers. Recently it acquired heavy bombers and began striking at the Japanese supply line along the China coast.

Test of Chinese Strength

This week it turned up for the first time in a new role—tactical support of ground troops. And the Japanese air force was taken entirely unprepared. There were not enough Japanese planes in the area to meet them. What there were suffered the fate of any inferior air force taken by surprise by a larger one. They were blotted out as the Polish air force was blotted out in September, 1939.

The scope of the victory can easily be exaggerated. It is highly doubtful that the purpose of the Japanese forays was much more than exploratory. The southern part of the battlefield around the Tunting Lakes is an important rice-producing area—which may explain that part of the operation. But the main Japanese columns were advancing southeastward from the Ichang sector into a barren land where there was no readily conceivable objective except Chinese troops. They were probably sounding out the quality and will to resist of these Chinese standing between them and Chungking.

Part of Chennault's Plan

Even if the Japanese columns were as badly mauled as the Chungking reports represent, it still is not a serious blow to the Japanese Army. They can replace them, and they can spare enough planes from other fronts to keep the small Allied air force from catching them by surprise on that front another time. It probably did not save Chungking, because it is extremely doubtful that Chungking was ever seriously threatened by the move.

But it did have the important effect of putting at rest considerable doubts about the amount of fighting power left in the Chinese Army. And it showed the new Allied air force in China as an effective weapon. The results are an impressive and timely commentary on the doctrines General Chennault has just been expounding at the staff conferences in Washington.

His basic thesis was that it is not necessary to wait for the reopening of the Burma Road to hurt Japan from the air in China. His petition was for enough transport planes to supply a larger air force in China with which he believes he can protect his own bases and strike telling blows at the enemy.

It still remains to be seen whether he can defend his bases against the expectable Japanese reaction. The argument was not settled by the battle of the middle Yangtze. But it did lend impressive weight to the Chennault thesis.

Pantelleria Pounded

The other great fronts of the world this week were in a state of mounting expectancy. All week long Allied bombers and British warships pounded the little island of Pantelleria as though they were getting it ready for the first invasion move in a Mediterranean campaign. That was the appearance. It may not be the fact.

Pantelleria must be nullified as an air base even if there is no intention to capture it, because Pantelleria is in the middle of the narrow waist of the Mediterranean which is being opened as an essential Allied supply line. The odds are, however, that some time soon Allied landings will be made on its rocky shore line.

All week long the Russia front was the producer of alarms. It has seemed several times as though the big show had started. But so far it remains just a series of local jabs to feel out opposing dispositions. It still gives the feeling of a front where the outcome of any major military commitment is so incalculable that both opponents are reluctant to take the plunge.

Giraud

Continued from Page 1

tect, by force if necessary, what he considered to be his prerogatives pending formation of a united French executive committee.

However, the main point is that Frenchmen have now at least got together in order to try to settle their affairs collectively. But the fact that they nearly were prevented from doing so and that the French Committee for National Liberation had a narrow escape before it was formally established emphasizes the thorny path that lies ahead.

Georgia Voting Age In Hands of Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A proposed amendment to the State Constitution to lower the voting age in Georgia from 21 to 18 years of age has been passed by the necessary two-thirds majority of both Houses of the Georgia Legislature, and signed by Gov. Ellis Arnall. To become law the amendment must be ratified by a two-thirds majority of those voting in the next general election.

Evacuations Under Way In Part of Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland, June 5—The German Government organ Das Reich has published an article stating mass evacuations are now taking place from all regions of Germany endangered by air warfare.

This is chiefly the Rhineland and, within the Rhineland, chiefly the Ruhr. The hardest-hit cities from point of view of housing and feeding the civilian population have been Köln, Düsseldorf, Mannheim, Duisburg and Essen.

Present mass evacuations seem more to affect wives and children in the broad masses who are unavoidably endangered in the offensive against Germany's war production—less by direct hits perhaps than by disruption in food distribution.

This new movement of population in Germany reminds one of other mass migrations in the recent past—the flight of the civilian populations of France and Poland before the German Army, deportation of Jews to the East, deportation of Slovenes to the East, ejection of Poles from many provinces of their country, the movement of millions of foreign workers to Germany, etc.

Improvement Noted

The present movement of the German population, although difficult, seems to be carried out with more order and less suffering than other population movements under German auspices in recent years.

In endangered cities only those are staying who are absolutely needed in war industry. Even wives and children of war industry workers are being evacuated. Evacuation is voluntary. After a big bombardment many sign up for evacuation but after a few days think it over, lose their fear, and decide to stay.

For every endangered region there is a specific region of refuge. For example, people from Gau-Westphalia and north must go to Bavaria. People from Berlin in Brandenburg must go to East Prussia and Pommerania. For the present, conditions in Germany make it important that not too many Prussians go to Bavaria and Austria due to sectional animosities.

Businessmen Restrained

A recent measure in Berlin was to prohibit well-to-do Party businessmen to take advantage of their position to skip off to Southern Germany with their wives and children, leaving a bad feeling among the working class. New evacuation measures will probably give more persons a chance to get out.

One of the chief difficulties in the big cities is the housing problem. Many cities, such as Köln, have been 60 per cent destroyed. People owning undestroyed houses must share them with volksgenossen. This is very trying in big cities as many German housewives have been taking care of every carpet and every article of furniture because of the difficulty of replacing anything. War has not made the Germans more community-minded; if anything, it has made them less so.

Raleigh Views The Johnson Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The first North Carolina showing of "Tennessee Johnson, Tar-Heel Born," was given in a Raleigh theater built on the site where Andrew Johnson was born 134 years ago. It is located within 200 feet of the State House, across the street from which stood Peter Tasso's Inn, where Johnson's father, Jacob Johnson, was janitor. He was also the town-crier and on one occasion saved a prominent Raleigh citizen from drowning in a creek near the city.

As a boy, Andrew Johnson was a tailor's apprentice. He ran away when he was 14 but later returned, to give himself up to his former "master." His services were rejected and he moved with his mother to Tennessee, where he began a career that carried him to the White House.

The Johnson house, which originally stood in the back-yard of Tasso's inn, where it provided living quarters for the hired help, has been moved twice and now occupies a site on the campus of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, two miles west of the State House. The Legislature recently provided for a commission, headed by Josephus Daniels, former Navy Secretary and Ambassador to Mexico, to see that the place is given permanent care.

Wages for Women On Plane With Men

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The National War Labor Board announced today that President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" stabilization order did not prevent adjustments to give women the same pay for doing the same work done by men whom they have replaced.

William H. Davis, NWLB Chairman, said in a letter to Secretary of Labor Perkins that application of the Board's order for permitting such adjustment was "quite plain and simple in cases where women are employed to replace men on jobs which are not changed," but that it was "liable to abuse."

He said pay increases could not be granted without NWLB approval when they applied to jobs which had been done only by women in the past, or when they were intended to raise the level of pay for women to that of men doing similar work in some other plant.

Stilwell Visit to London Linked to Far East Drive

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 5—The visit to London of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell on his way back to China is interpreted here as an indication that Britain and the United States already are planning to give effect to the Churchill-Roosevelt agreement to step up the war in the Pacific together.

Before continuing his journey eastward, General Stilwell conferred with British war leaders as well as with Gen. Jacob L. Devers, American Commander in the European Theater of Operations, and Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the Eighth United States Air Force. His route has been arranged so as to allow him to continue consultations with generals in other active theaters of war.

Special emphasis has been put here on the comments on the London visit of General Stilwell to the effect that he is Commander in Chief of the United States forces not only in China but also in India and Burma. The implication is that the discussions with British strategy chiefs here include drawing the usual lessons for the future from past failures.

Expedition Disappointing

It is not denied here that the British expedition which last month had to withdraw from positions near Maungdaw and Buthidaung was a definite disappointment.

Both in India and in Britain, there has been a certain amount of criticism of the campaign. In the House of Commons, for instance, Burma was called "the forgotten front," and there has been strong demand that Prime Minister Winston Churchill should review the strategic situation in Burma and India, which he has indicated a willingness to do on the next occasion he reviews the war situation before Parliament.

When the campaign was launched, it had a very modest objective. There was not the slightest notion either in Calcutta or in London that, with resources then available, British forces could engage in a major operation against the Japanese in Burma. The nature of the terrain and the shortness of the campaigning season before the monsoons, as well as the limited supply of suitable troops and equipment, ruled out any such possibility.

Modest Objectives

Accordingly, the purpose of the expedition was confined to two fairly modest objectives, and this fact was from the beginning not concealed from war correspondents here. First of these was to effect a major reconnaissance in force, to test the strength of Japanese resistance in northwestern Burma, and to accumulate experience and information for an eventual ultimate all-out attack designed to free Burma from the enemy and reopen the vital road to Chungking.

The second objective which the British hoped to attain was occupation of Akyab. This was deemed worth while if it could be accomplished with relatively limited means, for it would have had the advantage of putting out of action one of the main air bases from which the Japanese could bomb Calcutta. Also, it would have provided a useful jumping-off place for more extensive operations next season.

More Open Position

This objective of Akyab was not achieved, and from this viewpoint, it is correct to say that the campaign was a failure. In the opinion of most British specialists, however, such a view is incomplete unless it takes into consideration the fact that the expedition was not on a large scale, and that although it failed to reach Akyab, it accomplished very useful work and gained much valuable information and experience for further operations later.

Moreover, the British withdrawal northward from positions near Buthidaung and Maungdaw does not mean that British forces have had to leave Arakan entirely. On the contrary, it is emphasized, they are now in more open positions from which they would be better able to fight if the Japanese should choose to follow up their advance, which they seem to have been slow to do so far.

There are no signs of any special reluctance here to examine fully reasons the Burmese expedition was not more successful. General Stilwell's talks here are understood to have included frank discussion of this subject, continuing informally official staff consultations on the subject which began with Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell in Washington.

What has aroused slight resentment in some quarters here—though it has found no expression in the press—is that the Burma campaign should have been subjected to such a storm of criticism in the American press.

This action, it is pointed out, contrasts very strikingly with the complete absence of any unfavorable comment in the British press when American forces suffered their first serious setback in Tunisia. At that time, not a single daily newspaper commented in critical vein on the American difficulties, though a few papers reproduced briefly and not prominently critical messages that appeared in the United States, cabled by American war correspondents in Tunisia.

"POMPADOUR" RESTAURANT
Pleasant surroundings — Appetizing menu—fast elevator service—prompt attention and a moderate tariff make the "Pompadour" Restaurant an ideal rendezvous for Morning Tea, Luncheon or Afternoon Tea.
Phone M-2407 and reserve your table
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 George Street
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

AINSWORTH'S
143 Burwood Rd., Burwood
Opp. Con. Co. Office
General Drapery
Hosiery, Underwear, Ladies' Frocks
Coats and Millinery
Men's and Boys' Wear
U. J. 4075
Burwood, Sydney, Aust.

GOURLAY BROS. PTY. LTD.
Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion
Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

PARRAMATTA
MURRAY BROS.
(Parramatta) Pty. Ltd.
General Merchants
197-203 Church St., Parramatta
New South Wales, AUSTRALIA
Tel. UW 8821 Established 1876

AUSTRALIA
Burford & Sons
Watchmakers and Jewellers
The Home for Quality Watches, Diamond Rings, Jewellery, Souvenirs
Repair Service
112 Market Street, Sydney
Near David Jones Phone MA. 4926

England's Best Selling Chair
PARKER-KNOLL
WITH TENSION SUSPENSION SPRINGING
ENGLAND'S BEST FABRIC-COVERED SPRINGS
THAT EXTRA EASY CHAIR FOR SPACE ECONOMY
See the range of 18 DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS IN DEPARTMENT.. 5TH FLOOR
BEARD WATSON & CO., Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
HORDERN BROTHERS
A Leading Department Store
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets

Thistle Chemical Products Co.
THISTLE INKS
Showcard, India, Drawing, Linen Marking, Writing, Stamp-Pad
TELEPHONE MA 5242
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Famous for over a century . . .
THE FINE HOUSE LINENS AT DAVID JONES'
FOR SERVICE, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Restaurants
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

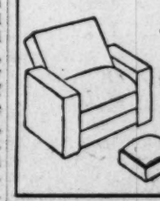
ROWES RESTAURANT and BANQUET HALL
Edward Street, Brisbane, Australia

THRIF-T-SERVICE
Washing by Weight
We Do Expert Dry Cleaning, Too
Telephone U 3171 and U 3172
HYDE PARK
LAUNDRIES, PTY., LTD.
36 Howson Street, Malvern, S. E. 4
AUSTRALIA

Wattle
For Fleecy, Warm, All-Wool, Snow-White
BLANKETS
direct from Australia's famous mills
Walker's Stores, Right at The Station
GLENFERRIE, AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, AUST.
TEA LUNCHEON DINNER
The Tea Room of World Renown
THE WATTLE
COLLINS COURT
Telephone M 2981 for LUNCHEON and DINNER RESERVATIONS
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET

GOOD FOODS
We carry a complete stock of staples and delicacies of high quality — in Australia's most up - to - the - minute food department.
THE Mutual STORE
256 Flinders Street, C. 1
MELBOURNE, AUST.

F. TRITTON PTY. LTD.
260 George Street
Brisbane
Best for FURNITURE CARPETS & CURTAINS

That's why "It pays to come to the Right Place—TRITTONS"

Home Furnishers!
"HIXCO" QUALITY
Costs no more
Hixco's, with almost 80 years' experience, are in a position to advise you on your furnishing problems.
JOHN HICKS & CO. LTD.
Cor. George and Ann Sts., Brisbane

Demand QUALITY in Exchange for Your COUPONS
BALL & WELCH LTD
Flinders St., Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.
Also at Castlemaine

ESTABLISHED 1854

DRUMMOND'S
FINE JEWELS
344-346 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA
RENOWNED FOR DIAMOND RINGS AND OPALS OF THE FINEST QUALITY
CABLES: "WILLDRUM," MELBOURNE

Balkan Tension Grows Under German Defense

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 5—Tension has increased throughout the Balkans as a result of Allied bombing of Axis military objectives and a German spokesman's newest declaration that the Reich probably will adopt a defensive line on the Russian front so as to concentrate upon possible Allied attacks in West and Southern Europe.

Germany has been gravely concerned about developments throughout the Balkans for some time past. With the threatened Allied invasion, the situation naturally is worse, but even earlier, the Reich military leaders had been dissatisfied with the reactions in these countries toward appeals for greater help either in soldiers or manpower for war factories.

The situation throughout Southern Europe long has been that these countries, having secured territorially all possible through co-operation with Germany and Italy, now are looking for ways whereby they can with the least cost to themselves escape the ring they entered so eagerly when there were spoils to gain.

Dissatisfaction at Italian Policy

Germany, because of its more difficult position, also is dissatisfied with Italian policy in the Balkans, so the old cleavage regarding German or Italian domination over some parts that area shows itself in neutral reports.

Hungary has been first to show greater concern for its own future than for supporting its other Axis allies. Premier Nicholas Kallay, in an address to Government party officials last week end, admitted the Second Hungarian Army had been withdrawn from the Russian Front and was being demobilized, while adding rather strangely that "Hungarian troops had always been last to leave the field of battle."

Premier Kallay also took the trouble to state that "it was not during my term of office that it was decided Hungary should participate in the Russian campaign."

Old Theme Repeated

He also repeated again the thesis of all Hungarian statesmen when seeking to justify their inactivity toward German demands—that "Hungary can only bear sacrifices proportionate to its strength."

Regent Nicholas Horthy also has been reported as refusing to allow Budapest to become headquarters for the German Southeastern Army so that this had to be placed in Salonika, Greece. Simultaneously, however, there is evidencethat Hungary is becoming a more important center of the German war effort, as new factories have been built there, away from Allied bombings for the time being.

Hungary is more than ever concerned these days to keep in step with Italy rather than with Germany. Premier Kallay's visit to Rome two months ago irritated Berlin, since it was undertaken without its being fully informed, and the Hungarian Cabinet recently prorogued Parliament, thus preventing Bela Imredy and other pro-German fascists from asking awkward questions.

In Step With Italy

Hungary wants to walk in step with Italy not only because there long has been closer friendly relations with that country than with the Reich, but also because Hungarians shrewdly assume that Italy and therefore Italy's friends, may receives less harsh treatment from the United Nations.

But it would be a mistake to assume this means that Hungary is prepared to surrender any of its ill-gotten gains. Its spokesmen—including Mr. Kallay in his most recent speech—always underline that what Hungary seized since 1938 meant only the restoration of part of its 1,000-year-old possessions.

Hungary, therefore, a mere fence sitter as far as the Reich is concerned, has had all it can expect and now waits, hoping that the future peace will not take all away from it.

Morale Low in Rumania

In Rumania, general morale has fallen even lower than it was after the rout of Rumanian soldiers at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus now that Bucharest is convinced the United Nations will win the war.

A struggle appears to be waging between King Michael and Marshal Ion Antonescu concerning dispatch of further Rumanian troops to the Russian front. Marshal Antonescu promised Hitler at their last meeting that he would send more and recently sought to justify this policy in a public statement while the King—supported behind the scenes by Juliu Maniu, veteran Peasant Party leader—opposes such a policy on the grounds Rumania already has been bled white.

As for Bulgaria, more recent shootings of police chiefs indicate the state of unrest existing there, while there is little doubt that the general masses have no desire to engage in war. But they and their Government eagerly accepted territorial spoils in Macedonia and Greek Thrace, so it is difficult for them to escape from Axis clutches. At the same time, Germany is persistently playing up the possibility of Turkish attack upon Bulgaria, so that country is kept continuously on tenterhooks.

Italy Watches

Nowhere is the Balkan situation more keenly followed than in Italy, which had ambitious plans for making most if not all of Southeastern Europe a military and economic hinterland. Particularly were the Italians concerned with Yugoslavia. The breakup of that country suited them, and since then they have done all possible to prevent resurrection of the Yugoslav idea. This they hoped to achieve by controlling Croatia and dominating Montenegro.

"Montenegro is now Italian and Greater Albania is an indestructible reality," wrote the Italian press recently. Unfortunately, however, the Italians have not yet succeeded in getting any leading Montenegrin to collaborate in an active separatist policy and instead, Montenegro has become a battleground which Italy fears.

Italian penetration of the Balkans was to be guaranteed for Italy for security of the Adriatic as an Italian inland sea, and industrial exploitation of Dalmatia's water power and minerals was to produce wealth for Italy. But things have not worked out as contemplated.

Even in Croatia, there have been disappointments, the Duke of Spoleto has not yet entered his kingdom, and Germans are showing they have little desire to allow Italy to rule Croatia.

Croats' Attitude

Nor for that matter have the Croats themselves. They accept the present situation merely because of the force of circumstances.

But most disappointing of all for Italy is the fact that defense of Fortress Europa has thrust all Italian priority claims in the Balkans into the background and neither Germany nor the Allies will allow it to realize them. Nowadays, Reich military leaders are treating Italy much like Vichy France, showing no trust in Italy's ability to carry out any agreed policy. One of the latest illustrations of this is seen in the German attitude toward the most recent fighting against Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch. Montenegro is accepted by the Reich as Italy's territory, but regardless of Italian desires German troops have penetrated and are operating in the country in their own way so as to cut off Mikhailovitch from the sea.

Italy's defeat in North Africa has nowhere had greater consequences than in the Balkans.

Rail Pay Change Favored

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP) — President Roosevelt has indicated he favors time and a half pay after 40 hours for "nonoperating" railway employees, the same as now applied in nonrailroad industries. The railroad workers are now on a 48-hour work week.

If such a program should be worked out, more than 1,000,000 white collar and other nonoperating railroad employees will receive an increase of slightly more than six cents an hour, independetnly of any change in basic rates of pay recommended by a special emergency board in a report May 24.

This report recommended a straight eight cents an hour raise instead of 20 cents asked by the workers and referred, without recommendation, to the fact that such workers are not elikible for overtime until after 48 hours. Managements and brotherhoods have until June 24 to act on the report, while the Stabilization and War Mobilization Office have a similar period in which to modify it or let it take effect.

The President's reference to the overtime question came in reply to a press conference inquiry yesterday whether he believed the wage controversy could be settled on the basis of the emergency board report.

Return to Jobs

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 5 (AP)—A Congress of Industrial Organizations union official said striking workers at Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation's Tonawanda plant voted last night to return to their jobs today.

Joseph P. Molony, District Director of the C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America, who said the strike was unauthorized, added that basis for the settlement was reached at a conference of union and company officials with Federal Labor Conciliator Clarence M. Lamotte.

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's, Library, Pocket Sizes.

Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
Crayon marking, set 25 cents

THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE

selling to railroad industry for 35 years can handle an additional account in Chicago or national territory. Our experience in selling materials for construction and furnishing of passenger and freight cars should be valuable to a manufacturer wishing to enter the railroad field. Write full details on product to Box C-10, Suite 1500, 332 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
31 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)

Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.

WILL YOU HELP?

Army Rebellion in Argentina

Associated Press Radiophoto

Scene in Capital and Leader of Revolt

Above, Argentine Army troops are seen occupying Buenos Aires police headquarters after their march on the city. About 7,000 soldiers, led by Gen. Arturo Rawson, an associate of Gen. Pedro Ramirez, Minister of War in President Castillo's Cabinet until the revolt, moved on the Capital. At left, General Rawson. Pictures radioed from Buenos Aires to New York.

Pro-Allied Council Established By Insurgents in Argentina

Continued from Page 1

the former regime had obtained on orderly processes of government through alleged ballot box manipulations. General Rawson issued a written statement saying "moral corruption" marked the formal regime.

President Castillo's "policy of prudence," under which he had adhered to a strict neutrality and kept Argentina open to Axis diplomatic representatives and other observers, was reported as widely unpopular. Under a "state of siege" decree Señor Castillo had imposed a ban upon war discussion in the country.

Martial Law Declared

Under General Rawson's signature martial law was declared late yesterday throughout the country and a legal holiday was called for today, freeing all governmental office employees from the need of reporting for work.

Meanwhile, from the naval Gunboat Drummond, cruising about the wide Rio de la Plata estuary, President Castillo issued a stream of statements defying the insurgents and asserting that he and the Ministers accompanying him still constituted the legal Government.

Five Ministers of President Castillo's refugee Argentine Cabinet landed at Montevideo yesterday from the Uruguayan gunboat Salto.

The Secretary-General of the Uruguayan Foreign Office met the visitors, who included Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu. The Cabinet members entered a car and motored to the Argentine Embassy.

The Drummond, to which President Castillo had transferred the seat of his Government, left anchorage off Colonia, Uruguay at dawn today, and with the Salto following, headed down the Rio de la Plata. Observers first expressed belief it was en route to the Argentine naval base at Rio Santiago.

Ministers Aboard

Some of the Ministers to embark were Carlos Acevedo, Finance; Salvador Oria, Public Works; Guillermo Rothe, Justice and Public Education, and Daniel Amadeo Videlia, Agriculture.

Miguel Culaciati, Minister of the Interior, and Rear Admiral Mario Finciatti, naval chief, remained aboard the Drummond with Señor Castillo.

It was reported that the five Ministers who landed here boarded the Salto at Colonia harbor. Miguel Chiappe, Secretary of the Argentine Embassay here, was at the pier to meet the Salto.

Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, said last night that the revolution in Argentina "means that even the conservative and military classes in Argentina realize that the Axis is going to lose the war."

Buenos Aires, said Mr. Davis, had become "a center for German, Italian, and Japanese agents expelled from all the rest of the Western Hemisphere." He asserted that the neutrality policy of Argentina, under which relations with the Axis powers had been maintained, was "mainly the work of President Castillo."

"The demonstrations in Buenos Aires," Mr. Davis said, "indicate that if the new government follows the Pan-American policy it will have overwhelming popular support. The people seem to regard this as an anti-Fascist revolution."

Brazil Excited

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 5 (AP)—The Brazilian Government and people received the news of the Argentine revolt excitedly last night, homegoing workers scrambling for newspaper extras giving the news which had been withheld all day.

Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, worked late at his office studying information gathered from various sources. Some of his assistants were instructed to stay on duty tonight to keep abreast of developments.

Argentine Ambassador Adrian Escobar—who twice during the day visited the Associated Press office to read all the Argentine news—conferred with Señor Aranha early in the evening. Both declined to comment.

'95 P. C. Pro-Ally'

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (AP)—Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, Co-Director of the Buenos Aires newspaper La Presna, had this to say about the Argentine revolt:

"I can assure you at least 95 per cent of the Argentine people are pro-Allied. The Castillo Government has been strictly neutral. I cannot judge its motives."

Dr. Gainza Paz, here on a visit, added during an interview that "my newspaper always has been pro-democratic in all things."

Peru Surprised

LIMA, Peru, June 5 (AP)—News of the Argentine revolution surprised everybody here and was received variously in different circles, but it was cheered by those who believe the movement implies an about-face in the international path.

Governmental sources maintained strict reserve, while the Argentine Embassy late yesterday said it still lacked official news.

Newspapers published afternoon extras but made no editorial comment.

Policy Rebellion

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Argentines in New York today interpreted the Argentine revolt against isolationist President Castillo as a pro-democratic movement, caused by strong feeling against the Government's dictatorial methods and its neutrality policy.

Argentine sources said that clamor for Argentina to break with the Axis and close the ranks of Western Hemisphere solidarity has been increasingly insistent, backed by perhaps 90 per cent of the people.

They expressed the opinion that the revolt was well organized and backed by liberal elements in the Argentine Army.

British Honor Seamen And 'Little People'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 5 — Britain's master mariners and merchant seamen are announced as winning well-deserved honors in the second installment of King George's Birthday List.

Behind hundreds of new names awarded the Order of the British Empire or the British Empire Medal lie stories of extraordinary heroism.

Skippers of giant tankers and little motor fishing boats alike are honored for their defiance of the enemy under the sea and in air onslaughts.

Men of the Empire like Ahmed Ullah X Abdar Ullah, engine room serang [boatswain], will henceforth wear the ribbon of the British Empire.

One of War's Wonders

Few honors are more applauded by the British public than those given to the men who have been keeping the perilous sea lanes open while the Royal Navy has fought to eliminate the U-Boat menace.

Many here regard the Allied merchant shipping achievements among the wonders of the war.

Even with ships going down at a rate of a million tons a month, according to a Washington calculation, and with knowledge of hardships endured by survivors drifting on rafts, there never has been any shortage of crews. On the contrary, there has been a waiting list in Britain of men eager to serve at sea.

With the tide of the U-boat battle finally turning in favor of the Allies, there is special significance in the fact that the King's Honors List features so prominently these men of the merchant navy.

Seamen Rival Pilots

The seamen of this war have acquitted themselves as nobly as the fighter pilots of the Battle of Britain.

The second installment of the Honors List covers almost every branch of wartime activity in which "little people" are doing big jobs. Medals are awarded to post office and railway workers, canteen helpers, and housewives, an evangelist, and a test pilot.

For being the "ideal foster-mother to evacuee children from bomb-blitzed areas," Mrs. Annie Norris is to receive the British Empire Medal from King George at Buckingham Palace.

'Urgent' Lease Bill Delayed by Riders

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—A $6,273,629,000 Lend-Lease appropriation, tagged "urgent" to facilitate pending negotiations of an undisclosed nature with Russia, was returned to the House yesterday with two Senate amendments which were expected to send the measure to conference.

One of them struck out a House stipulation that none of the funds be used to pay farm subsidies. The other, a rider inserted at the request of Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, would permit the Government to sell 50,000,000 bushels of wheat for livestock feed, at the parity price for corn. Senator Tobey explained that the feed situation in the Northeast is becoming critical.

The measure, passed without dissent by the Senate after two hours of debate, would bring direct Lend-Lease appropriations to nearly $25,000,000,000.

Washington Watches

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—With cautious optimism, official Washington watched today to see whether the Army coup d'état in Buenos Aires would lead to a severance of Argentina's diplomatic ties with the Axis.

While official comment was withheld, one qualified observer remarked privately that the situation "looks pretty good."

Should an anti-Axis government come into power in Buenos Aires, it was assumed that the defense of Argentina then could be assured by the United States, as has that of the other Latin-American countries. That would mean for one thing the making of Lend-Lease arms and supplies available to the great Southern republic.

'Fifth Column' Hotbed

Argentina long has been considered the center of Axis "fifth column" activity in South America. An investigation by the Argentine congress in 1941 resulted in the expulsion of the German Ambassador, Edmond von Thermann.

The investigating committee, headed by Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, found an "almost military" organization of 60,000 men in Argentina, formed into cells under the guise of welfare work and sworn to support Hitler. Herr Thermann was accused of being paymaster for German undercover groups all over South America.

Recognition of a new government in Argentina appeared virtually assured, providing it met with three requirements:

1. Its ability to maintain order.
2. Its demonstration that it was in effective control of the government.
3. Its recognition of international obligations.

The former policy of non-recognition of any government that came into power through the use of force has been abandoned since 1930, in the Washington view.

Bachrach
SUCCEEDS
Where Others Fail
IN COPYING and RESTORING OLD PHOTOGRAPHS, SNAPSHOTS, and DAGUERREOTYPES.
647 BOYLSTON STREET
BOOKLET SENT ON REQUEST
BOSTON, MASS.

BBC Audience in Germany Gets Facts

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Increasing inportance is being attached to the German-language radiocasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Several times a day for half-hour periods, a team of extremely able persons unleashes a rapid fire of word missiles against the Third Reich. Judging from Dr. Joseph Goebbels' frequent scream about "the enemy's lie propaganda," these missiles hit where it hurts. Moreover, the steadily growing number of capital and prison sentences for black-listening proves that the BBC has attracted a considerable audience inside Germany.

This is partly due to the fact that the BBC transmits on short, middle, and long waves to Germany. Thus the British message can be heard by the many millions of Germans who own but a cheap radio set of limited receiving range. However, the main reason why London's German-language broadcasts are listened to is probably because they are reliable and revealing and deal with those topics in which the Germans are particularly interested.

Beats on Kettledrum

Every transmission starts with the V-call—four muffled beats on a kettledrum, three short, one long. Destiny knocks at the door. Next, the day's news is given. The reports are read by Germans working for the BBC and are exemplary for their objectivity and universality.

News from the fighting fronts predominate, as a matter of course. It is written in a terse and unemotional style. No attempt is made to exaggerate an Allied success or to hush-hush an Allied setback. If the British lose more planes than the Germans in an air combat, they will say so. If their troops have to give ground, as was the case in Tunisia, they will admit it frankly and not try to cover it up with phrases of "tactical regrouping."

They are equally factual in their reports on air-raid damage inflicted upon German cities. After the raid on Vegesack they told the Germans: "There were 15 U-boats in building on the runways. We hit thirteen and damaged seven of them severely."

Second in prominence is the news about unrest in Europe. The Germans are constantly told by their own radio and newspapers that all of Europe is simply yearning to help Hitler win his battle and live forever under Nazi rule.

Into this rosy picture, the BBC splashes some dark blots. London informs the Germans thoroughly about the work of the underground in the occupied countries and in their own country.

A German BBC broadcaster read to his compatriots the text of the leaflet for the writing and distributing of which six Munich University students had been executed recently. Another told them about Hungary whose Regent, Nicholas Horthy was then visiting the Führer.

"Hungary," he said, "is full of defeatist whispering propaganda. In the windows of all the Budapest book stores you can find prominently displayed the book, 'Brush Up on Your English.'"

Sugar Scarcity Disclosed

From the reports on Italy the Germans learn that their Axis partners have been without sugar rations since last January; that they have to wait four and five weeks for their rice or macaroni rations; that their egg quota amounts to one egg every five months, and that they have to pay exorbitant prices for what food they can get.

German black-listeners heard from London the full story of the recent Russo-Polish break, again without any attempt at bowdlerizing on the part of BBC. In fact, the complete text of the statement of the Polish Government in exile was broadcast to Germany one hour before the news was released in this country. Neither did the British radio try to minimize the strike of the American soft coal miners.

There is little doubt that this policy bears interest. Only by adhering strictly to the truth and by giving a well-rounded picture instead of a patently defective and biased version has the BBC been able to build up its German audience.

Letters smuggled out from Germany to British consulates in neutral countries and forwarded from there to the BBC are evidence that many of Hitler's subjects are listening to London and put more faith in the news from across the Channel than in their own broadcasts.

Emotional Appeals Banned

To strengthen this faith the BBC has taken two almost revolutionary steps. It has completely abandoned any kind of purely emotional and boast propaganda and it employs for commentary talks German-speaking Britishers who are announced under their full names. The four main speakers are Richard Crossman, Hugh Carlton Green, Lindley Fraser, and Patrick Smith. All four of them speak a very good German with a slight trace of foreign accent.

The BBC is serious about the "black lists" and the "white lists" that are being prepared in the occupied countries and by Allied governments. Occasionally London mentions names of prominent Nazi criminals that were included in the black list. Recent additions were the Colonel-Generals Heinrich and Modl, commanders of the German Fourth and Ninth army respectively, and General Schima, chief of the military police.

It is emphasized that punishment will be meted out to the leaders as well as to any petty official who committed or participated in a crime. The Germans are told that it will do them no good to extort "certificates of good-behavior," as they are trying now in Norway and Holland, since these documents will be checked against the data gathered by the underground movements. On the other hand, the BBC points out that no German will be prosecuted merely because of his nationality.

Stress on Enlightenment

The United Nations, it is stated, will see to it that after the collapse of the Nazi regime not a single one of the present rulers shall stay in power and that no member of the military class, the Junkers, or the big industrialists shall seize power.

To enlighten, not to persuade, is the aim of the BBC. The Germans are shown how they are being constantly deceived by the Nazis. They are shown how profoundly the economic structure of their Reich has been changed. They are told some facts about the military situation, for instance, that their armies have to defend today a front line of 12,000 miles, while the front lines in 1918 amounted to only 2,400 miles. They are shown that their leaders not only lie to them but contradict themselves repeatedly.

The BBC makes extensive use of recordings. Frequently, the greater part ot a feature talk consists of cuts from various speeches by Hitler, Göring, Goebbels, and other high functionaries. Nothing could be more impressive than such a performance which turns a glaring searchlight on the falsehoods, mistakes, and inconsistencies in the speech of the Nazi leaders. Nothing could be more apt to shake the faith in the Führer and his helpers.

Strikes Strengthened Britain Under Stinging Trials of War

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 5 — With the American coal strike looked upon in Great Britain as the darkest cloud on an otherwise rapidly brightening war horizon, the Ministry of Labor here has just published figures giving a picture of the British strike situation in 1942.

Knowledge of how many working days were lost in British war industry last year helps the British people to a better evaluation of the present American labor position. Actually, the 1,530,000 working days lost in Britain through industrial disputes in 1942 was the highest in four years.

Two fifths of this loss was in the coal industry. In view of Britain's present difficulty in mining enough coal to meet wartime needs, this is the most serious aspect of last year's strikes.

Gratitude Expressed

On the other hand, various other factors enable the Ministry of Labor and other quarters here to view the British labor situation as something for which to be sincerely thankful. For never in the whole history of Britain has there been such a gigantic mobilization of labor as in this war. More than 25,000,000 persons of Britain's total population of 46,000,000 are in fighting services or war work.

In consequence, loss of time through industrial disputes in 1942 averages only a small fraction of one working day a head. Compared with 1,530,000 working days lost through strikes and lockouts in 1942, figures for World War I were many times higher. They ranged from 2,540,000 in 1916 to 5,900,000 in 1918.

The improvement in this war is still more marked in view of the fact that Britain was nowhere near as totally mobilized in war effort from 1914 to 1918, and in consequence the manhours worked in war factories this time are far ahead of those worked in the last war.

Furthermore, strikes in Britain during 1942, as during the earlier years of this war, were localized rather than on a national scale. They were mostly of very brief duration. For the most part, they hardly hit the headlines, and certainly did not to any marked extent arouse public feeling against labor's policy.

Just over 65 per cent of time lost through strikes has been over wage questions. But another encouraging feature of Britain's 1942 strike figures is that they show that the greater part of time lost was in the first half of the year before evolution of new machinery for settling disputes.

How has Britain kept a stopper on strikes in this war to this extent?

First, the miners have had wage increases and improvement in their industrial status which, although still not bringing them up to munitions-worker earning level, does nevertheless represent a big improvement. Their weekly wages now average around $20 compared with something under $16 before the war.

Second, a new high standard of machinery for settling wage disputes has been evolved in course of the war. This, together with a tightening of Government control and direction of the coal industry under wartime emergency regulations, has given workers a greater feeling of confidence in negotiations over disputes.

It has made the workers readier to accept their leaders' pledge to rule out strikes for the duration and less inclined to challenge the Government order that strikes in any case are illegal during war.

But third—and perhaps most important of all—is the reason which Sir William Beveridge is reported as having given to Columbia University yesterday, namely, that Britain is 3,000 miles nearer Germany than the United States.

Churchill's Appeal

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has had to make a special personal appeal to British coal miners in this war just as Prime Minister Lloyd George did in the last war. His, like every other appeal to workers, has been mainly based on "You workers can't let down men who are giving their lives."

That appeal is trebly effective if you have been under mass bomb attack, if you have seen with your own eyes your boys come streaming back from the beaches of Dunkirk, as Britain did.

MANUFACTURED BY LANCE, INC. CHARLOTTE, N.C.
TOASTCHEE
MADE OF PEANUTS, FLOUR, VEGETABLE OIL, SHORTENING, SALT, CHEESE, LEAVENING, MALT SYRUP, SPICE, CERTIFIED COLOR.
NET WT. 1¼ OZS.

So Delicious!

Crisp fresh cheese crackers filled with tasty peanut butter—that's Toastchee. A wholesome bite with a cold drink anytime. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

LANCE, INC., Charlotte, N. C.

War Garden Vic

"Beans are a snap!" Vic says, as he helps out the national nutrition program. Baking with Rumford is easy too, and it's patriotic, because of the generous content of calcium and phosphorus, two important food elements. FREE: Rumford's new folder, *Quick Breads*. Write today. Rumford Baking Powder, Box 17, Rumford, Rhode Island.

Chandler's
BOSTON

"CHECKERBOARD" One of the many smart styles in "The Boardwalk"—Second Floor

A crisp gingham bathing suit with brassiere made fast fore and aft. Notice the fly-a-way skirt 3.50

Future of Central Europe Accented by Beneš' Visit

By Martin H. Schwarz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The arrival of President Beneš of Czechoslovakia, coinciding with Prime Minister Churchill's visit to the United States, is likely to renew public interest in the future of Central and Eastern European nations, representatives of interested governments in exile stated here today.

President Beneš, who enjoys considerable prestige in Washington and London, as well as in Moscow—which he plans to visit shortly—is regarded as an ideal medium for the clarification of Central Eastern European problems.

Dr. Beneš' keen sense for political realities and his foresight on international affairs were never more apparent when, after the Munich conference, he voiced a startlingly accurate bit of prophecy.

"Munich made war inevitable," Dr. Beneš stated then. "I do not know when it will break out; possibly in a year, perhaps in two or three. I personally doubt whether it will take more than a year. The first to suffer the blow will be Poland. Beck helped and helps Hitler against us, but actually he is helping Hitler against Poland and the rest. France will pay horribly for her betrayal of us. And Chamberlain—he will still live to see the results of his appeasement of Hitler and Mussolini. Hitler will attack all—in the West and even Russia. And in the end, America, too, will be in it."

Late last year, in a Christmas message to the Czech people, Dr. Beneš predicted an Allied invasion of Europe during 1943, Italy's early collapse and withdrawal from the war, and "a literally hellish bombing of Germany."

Definite Proposals Ready

The present activities of President Beneš in this country are understood to be directly connected with the settlement of the Central and Eastern European nations. He is reported to have certain definite proposals which he is making to American officials and has ready to make to the Russian Government.

He is known to advocate an advance settlement of the Central Eastern European frontier so that preparations can be made before an armistice is signed. The final shape of things should be settled, he says, during a two or three-year armistice period.

According to Mr. Beneš the question of minorities is the key to many problems which affect Central Europe. He thinks that "if we do not settle first of all and definitely questions of frontiers and minorities, we shall have the greatest difficulties in settling the questions of larger confederations of commonwealths of nations."

Much will depend on the borderlines which Russia will wish to draw to insure itself against future aggression. Although official statements in this direction have not been voiced by the Kremlin, it is expected that the Russians would like to see the Finnish Karelia neutralized and hope to incorporate the Petsamo and Baltic Regions into the Soviet Union.

Poland and Russia

While the Vilna district is conceivably to be retained by the Poles, the Polish Ukraine and districts east of the old Curzon Line, it is said, are to go to Russia. That would include Northern Bucovina, Bessarabia and the Danube Delta from Rumania, furthermore the Northern and Southern Dubruja and some of Bulgaria's Black Sea districts including Varna and possibly Burgas.

The Poles, in that case, might retain Vilna and probably the Lwow region and are understood to seek compensation in Danzig, East Prussia, West Prussia to the Oder River and part of Silesia east of the city of Breslau.

It was learned last February that the Soviet Union had forwarded a formal guarantee to the Beneš government promising to support the pre-Munich border line of Czechoslovakia. This would indicate that Russia does not seek to expand beyond the Carpathians or tend to control the Central Danubian Valley. That would leave the original boundaries of the Czechoslovak republic intact, while discussions with the Poles regarding the Teschen district—which the Poles annexed during the German march on Prague—are continuing.

The Czechs, as well as the Poles, envisage a postwar federation, but want to take part in it as a solid Czechoslovak nation, rather than as separate Czech and Slovak states. The Czech desire also to include former Czechoslovak territory that has been incorporated by Hungary. This refers especially to the Slovak region around Kosice.

Hungary and Greece

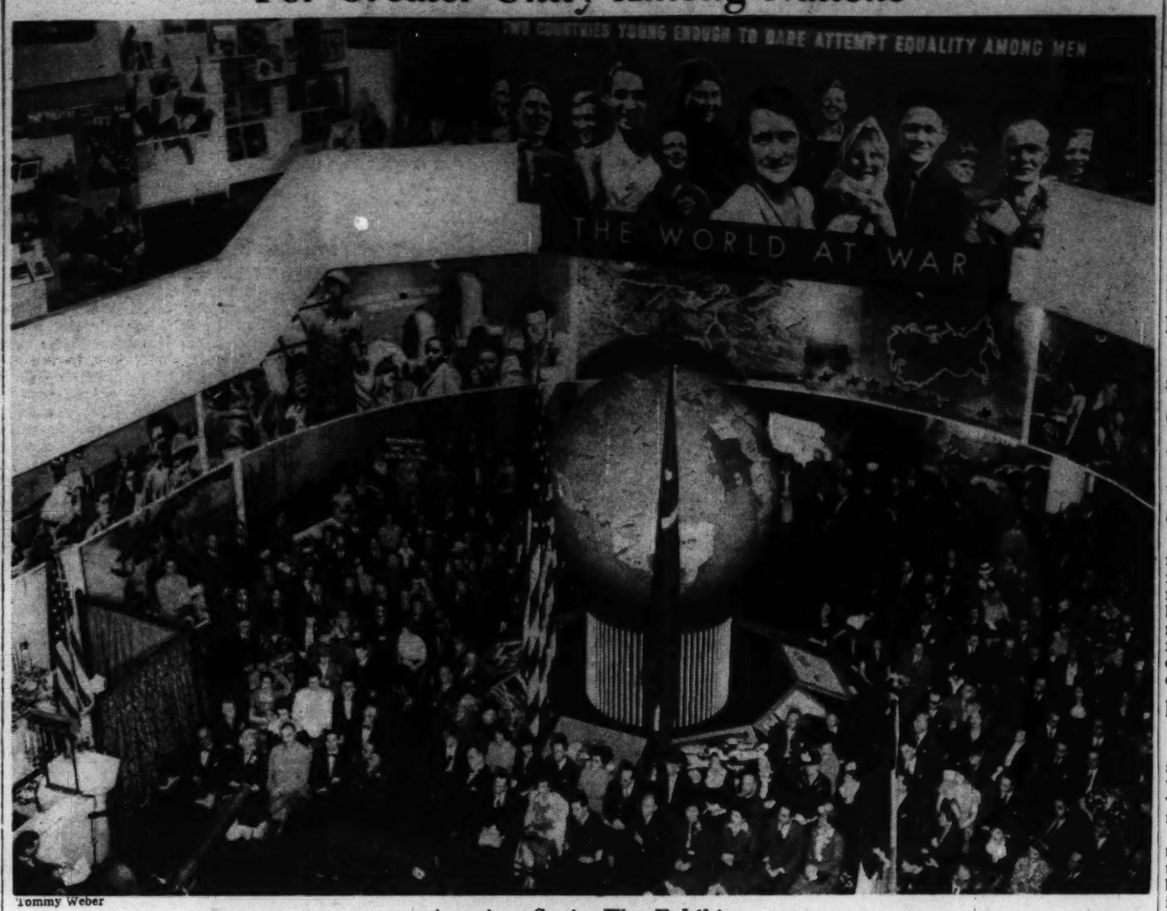
Hungary is likely to lose territory to the Czechoslovaks, the Yugoslavs, and the Rumanians, inasmuch as the Rumanians—if and when they cede some of their eastern districts to Russia—will be anxious to recover Northern Transylvania.

The Slovenes would like to restore Yugoslavia in its peacetime form. Should that be made impossible by differences between Serbs and Croats, a separate Slovenian state with trade routes through Trieste is envisaged. They also want to recover Styria and Carnolia from the Germans, Istra and the Trieste district from the Italians.

The Greeks are known to desire Macedonian and Thracian territories as well as the Dodecanese Islands and Cyprus. Should their claims to the Northern Epirus, between Koritza and Argyocastro, be satisfied, Albania would like to gain a position in Macedonia.

There is a difference of opinion between the Serbs and Croats. The Serbs desire a union with other groups adhering to the Orthodox Church, such as Bulgaria. The Croats, being Roman Catholic, hope for a restoration of the Yugoslav state or for similar facilities within a future federation.

For Greater Unity Among Nations



Tommy Weber

American-Soviet War Exhibit

Several hundred persons, including Mrs. Maxim Litvinov, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, attend the opening of American-Soviet war exhibit at Rockefeller Center, New York City. Mrs. Litvinov is seated lower left, second from end.

Lewis Orders Miners Back To Coal Pits

Continued from Page 1

contained in a brief letter in which he told Mr. Ickes: "I have no power to direct. I shall, however, recommend to the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America that it direct the mine workers to return to work on Monday, June 7.

The Policy Committee promptly complied.

Whether the coal crisis is finally over, however, still depends on the progress of collective bargaining between Mr. Lewis and the mine operators. The United Mine Workers' chief has interpreted the President's assurances, delivered in his "back-to-work" ultimatum June 3, that collective bargaining will be resumed and has declared that "we shall demand and expect that justice and equity will be granted to the miners by the lawfully constituted agencies of our overnment in due course."

Mr. Lewis was scheduled to resume negotiations with the coal operators at New York today, and it was presumed that the NWLB would not object, although technically it has commanded that no parleys be held until the miners are back at the pits.

It is believed that Mr. Lewis and the northern operators were near agreement on the "portal-to-portal" pay issue when the strike broke on expiration of Mr. Lewis' "truce" deadline. Mr. Lewis had offered to accept a $1.50-a-day "temporary" payment while the matter was being settled by a commission of experts. The northern operators, it is understood, were willing to pay at least $1 a day, although southern operators have offered only 80 cents a day.

Secretary Ickes has further assured the miners that new union-demanded provisions that the company furnish mining equipment and tools, and for increased vacation allowances, will be in effect when the mines reopen June 7. These provisions, estimated to amount to about 25 cents a day for each miner, were ordered by the NWLB May 25.

As evidence of the Government's confidence that coal production would be returning to normal Monday, Secretary Ickes lifted the freeze on rail movement of coal which he instituted when the strike began on June 1.

Whether restoration of coal mining would end the drive in Congress for drastic antistrike legislation remained uncertain. Although a smooth-working coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats rode roughshod over the Democratic leadership in the House to enact the antistrike bill June 4, more rigorous opposition was predicted in the Senate.

Mr. Lewis gave no evidence that his capitulation was occasioned by congressional action. His words of denunciation were, as usual, directed against the NWLB which he described to his Policy Committee as a "jealous and vindictive body" of "strutting little men." In reply, Robert J. Watt, member of the Board, commented: "To use one of John's favorite Shakespearean phrases, 'Methings the lady doth protest too much.'"

British Base Civil Aviation On International Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 5—Britain's postwar civil aviation policy as roughly defined by Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee in the House of Commons on June 1 will be based on "international co-operation."

"There must be no return to the prewar system of unbridled competition leading to political rivalry between nations," Mr. Attlee declared.

More specifically, however, British policy, as indicated by the general tenor of debate, is to be one of compromise between competitive private enterprise on the one hand and a certain indeterminate measure of state control along imperial lines.

"Some mild form of private and public enterprise can be considered," Mr. Attlee said at one point when pressed by both Labor and Conservative members of Parliament to define more closely what the Government meant. This phrase may be said to constitute a fairly accurate pointer to the line British policy is most likely to take.

Issue of Private Enterprise

The fact is no alternative to a compromise policy of this sort appears possible as long as the present Coalition Cabinet is in power. There was sharp division—even bitter cleavage—between the Right and Left in the House of Commons over the issue of private enterprise versus internationalization.

Most Conservatives strongly advocted building up a vast privately owned and operated British Empire air transport system capable of competing with the American and continental European networks.

Labor, on the contrary, insisted that the only way to avoid "unbridled competition leading to political rivalry" which Mr. Attlee said the Government had renounced, was to plump without reservations for internationalization of all air transport.

Divisions of Opinion

There were, moreover, subdivisions of opinion on both sides. Among the Conservatives, some, like Sir Frederick Sykes, believed that "after this war there would inevitably be international rivalry in air transport. Every nation would immediately place its own interests first and international consideration second."

Sir Frederick urged that a proportion of Britain's aircraft factories be diverted now from the task of winning the war to preparation of transport planes.

Others disagreed with this and wanted civil aviation taken entirely away from the Air Ministry and put under a separate cabinet minister of civil aviation.

On the labor side some members of Parliament wanted complete and immediate internationalization. Thus Mr. Francis G. Bowles insisted that there should be an international airways corporation or company with fixed interest-bearing stock which can be subscribed for by Governments, banks, or individuals.

Best Possible Service

The directors, he explained, should be nominated by smaller countries such as Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden. This, he maintained, would result in an internationally minded board preoccupied with providing the world with the best possible air service.

Other Labor Members of Parliament didn't want to go this far, but believed internationalization should be set up as Britain's ultimate goal, even if American opposition to internationalization made it impossible in the immediate future.

Underlying a great deal of the debate, though seldom coming out plainly on the surface, was the question of competition with the great United States airlines such as Pan American Airways.

Most of the Conservative speakers believed that Britain would be capable of competing successfully with the American air transport industry, thanks to geographical advantages offered by a world-wide empire.

Inquiries Under Way

Thus Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, said "while America might have the airplanes we have a greater number of bases," and like many other Members of Parliament he urged the importance of calling an imperial air conference at the earliest possible moment.

There was some dissatisfaction with Mr. Attlee's reply to this point which was that the Government had been in communication and consultation with the Dominion Governments, but that these consultations were not yet far enough advanced to permit calling a conference at the moment.

Another point on which there was sharp difference of opinion was the question of subsidizing civil aviation. A number of Labor Members and even one or two Conservatives felt that either there must be internationalization or at least public ownership and operation of air transport, or else private enterprise must make its own way without support of the taxpayer. Here, as on other similar points, Government speakers avoided any definite commitment either way.

Rush in Rivalry Opposed

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Secretary, emphasized like Mr. Attlee that "it is not the policy of the Government to rush into rivalry with the United States or any other country."

The British Government, he said, wanted "to secure agreement and obtain co-operation." Sir Archibald said that the whole of the British air transport was now used for war purposes only and emphasized that this would continue to be the case for the duration.

But Mr. Attlee announced that the War Cabinet has decided that the prototypes of airplanes required for postwar aviation must be prepared now.

The Minister of Aircraft Production has already opened consultations between his department and a number of British constructors to achieve this end.

Arrangements are also being made, he said, to adapt existing types of airplanes built for war purposes to civil aviation.

Why No Punishment? Army Mothers Ask

By the Associated Press

Huntington, W. Va., June 5

The Huntington chapter of the Army Mothers Club has addressed to President Roosevelt, Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, and Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, and to John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, a telegram saying:

"We feel that if the Executive Department has the power to take our sons and send them to the far corners of the earth without the consent of the parents or the sons, it has the power to force John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers to return to work at once."

The telegram, Commander Mrs. O. S. Hurd, said, added that, "If the same sons refused to perform their duty, they would be court-martialed and shot. What punishment has been given these men who have apparently been guilty of sedition?"

Two Nations Stress Unity In Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Shoulder-to-shoulder efforts of the United States and Russia to meet the war situation on the battle front, in industry, and in home defense are displayed in an America-Soviet War Exhibit now open at the Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center, where it will continue through July 16.

Huge photo-murals showing citizens of the United States and of the Soviet Union engaged in agriculture and industry, two life-size kitchens contrasting the weekly rations of the individual in each country, dugout scenes from army life and murals on sports, education, culture and folk ways of the two peoples have been strikingly arranged.

The exhibit is presented by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and was planned in co-operation with the War Department, the Lend-Lease Administration, and the Office of War Administration.

Reference to the exhibit as "a friendly challenge" in realizing a better understanding of the Soviet Union and of the Russian people, as well as to "the extremely potent instrument for encompassing the defeat" of the Nazis found in active co-operation between the two nations involved in the exhibit, was made by Loy Henderson, Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs of the State Department.

"During the last century and a half, the people of the United States, by their enterprise, unremitting labor, and stubborn adherence to the basic principles of democracy, have been developing a powerful and advanced civilization out of a group of economically weak colonies lying along the rim of a vast wilderness," Mr. Henderson declared at the opening on June 1. "During the same period, the people of Russia, pioneering eastward across Asia to the Pacific, have been struggling against hostile climates and encountering cruel privations in order to open up to the use of mankind hitherto inaccessible and enormously valuable natural resources.

"Experiences gained as pioneers have given American and Russian peoples a common background."

The civilian population of the Soviet Union is undergoing indescribable hardships, beside which the people of the United States "live in luxury," he added.

Constitutions of both countries show a similarity in guarantees to citizens, one of the photographic displays reveals.

Children and adults of both nations join in home defense. Other parts of the exhibit are arranged under a general caption, "Total War Knows No Age Limit" and "The Peoples' War Knows No Non-Combatants." A sports mural contains a drawing of Joe Lewis with a telegram of greetings to the Soviet champion, N. Koralijov, and his reply. Agricultural scenes show a Virginia farm, a TVA worker, Texas cowboy and a Ukraine farmer, a Donetz Basin coal miner, and a woman factory worker in Stalingrad.

Prices and Your Purse: *Butter Price First 'Rollback'*

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 5

First actual Government-ordered cut in retail prices will take place at your grocery store on June 10 on butter. The price will drop five or six cents a pound, but you can expect to make up for it in higher taxes to help pay the trade for its loss. Similar "rollbacks" have been ordered for coffee and meat, but the exact cuts and dates have not been announced yet.

Red and Blue Stamp Dates

Reds and blues:

Your red stamps J and K remain valid through June.

Red stamp L becomes valid June 6.

Blue stamps G, H, and J remain valid through June 7.

Blue stamps K, L, and M remain valid through June.

Canned-Milk Rationing

When evaporated and condensed milk went on the list of rationed foods this week, it meant less meat for some families. Heretofore they have used Baby's points for roasts; now they will have to use them for milk for Baby's formula, requiring about seven points a week out of the current ration of 16.

Beef More Point-Costly

Beginning June 6, you'll need:

More points for beef, especially steaks and roasts; fewer points for various kinds of lamb, veal, and variety meats; points for canned milk and most soft cheese;

No points now for some canned fish—crabmeat, sea herrings, sea mussels, and a few other types—but more points for those remaining under rationing except oysters.

Fewer points for tomato juice and all vegetable-juice combinations containing 70 per cent or more of tomato juice.

Not Complete 'Washout'

Midwesterners whose Victory gardens were washed out are advised by the Department of Agriculture that they still can plant tomatoes, snap beans, lima beans, beets, Swiss chard, summer squash, peppers, eggplant, sweet corn and sweet potatoes.

Cool weather crops such as potatoes, peas, early cabbage, spinach, and lettuce cannot be expected to give satisfactory yields if planted this late in the spring, says the Department. Most of these crops, however, may be planted later for a fall crop.

Women Fool WPB

Stocking outlook as seen by the Office of War Information:

Few sheer stockings, a medium amount of medium sheer, and an increasing percentage of heavier stockings. Eighty-five per cent this year will be rayon.

OWI admits War Production Board specialists guessed wrong on women's tastes. "When women's shoes were rationed, it was expected that this would mean the purchase of longer-wearing, sturdier shoes, and that this, in turn, would stimulate buying of sturdier hosiery. Opposed to this academic theory seems to be the actual fact that the American woman still likes her stockings sheer."

Paint-Brush Appeal

WPB sends out another appeal for conservation of paint brushes. The best are made chiefly from bristles of wild hogs native to interior China, and only a few are being flown out.

Instructions: Never use brush to stir paint.

Do not bruise or loosen by applying unnecessary force in painting.

Old brushes should not be discarded, but should be combed and softened if a sufficient usable area remains.

If the brush is worn beyond use, sell it to a paint store, which will send it to a brush manufacturer for salvage of bristles for use in smaller brushes.

Oil Coupons in June

If you live in one of the 33 rationed states and heat by oil, you can expect your new ration coupons during June if you have mailed back your application.

If there's a new baby where there was no child under four in the family last year, you can apply for an extra allowance on a special form later in the summer or early fall. Time and procedure will be announced by OPA.

Gardens to Deflate Prices?

Greatest threat to the housewife's budget has come this spring from enormous rises in the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables. Government statistics show they jumped 23 per cent in two months. Ceilings supposedly in effect on tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage, green peas, lettuce, and spinach helped little. OPA is hoping victory-garden produce will soon bring the price down.

Air Conditioning at War

If you feel warm in your favorite department store this summer, you may find the air conditioner has been donated to an aviation-gasoline, synthetic-rubber, or airplane-engine plant. Units that have already been moved include Macy's, Gimbel's, Tiffany & Co., Lord & Taylor, James McCreery, all of New York; Mandel Brothers and Goldblatt Brothers of Chicago; J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit; G. Fox & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Sears Roebuck & Co., Washington; Famous-Barr, St. Louis, Mo.; Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, and Richard's Store, Miami, Fla.

Rapp-Coudert Group Survey Would End School 'Custodial'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—A proposal that after the war the "custodial" system for the care and maintenance of New York City school buildings be done away with in favor of a single direct system that will place maintenance employees under the control of the Board of Education was made by the survey staff of the Rapp-Coudert Committee headed by Dr. George D. Strayer, here this week.

In a 700-page report to be published soon, the survey urges the elimination of the present system of paying custodians lump sums from which they may hire their own helpers and over which the Board of Education has no control. All janitorial workers should be placed under Civil Service, it recommended.

Under the present system the schools hire 750 custodians, who, in turn, hire about 3,000 maids, porters, firemen, elevator operators and other helpers who are responsible only to the custodian.

The current New York City budget allots $6,815,000 for custodial service. School authorities are known to favor modification of the custodial system, but the State law "freezing" present school employment schedules during the war bars any thorough-going reform of the system now.

The Rapp-Coudert survey staff found that many custodians received more for their work than principals of their schools. Two custodians got more than $11,000 each in one year and one had increased his net income to $12,762. The average net compensation for 24 of the highest paid custodians was $7,785. Certain custodians more than doubled their salaries through extras received from community groups for special services connected with use of school facilities.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call 3-6661
8 to 9 a. m., 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
Birmingham, Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
ARCTIC COLD FUR STORAGE Guaranteed BY FUR INSTITUTE OF AMERICA FIA
Re Vitalize
BRAND NEW BEAUTY FOR YOUR FURS
GOLDSTEIN'S
1811 3rd Ave. N.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
BURGER-PHILLIPS
It will be worth your while to visit BURGER'S for your summer wardrobe. Where the fashions are smarter and quality costs no more.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES — CONVENIENTLY LOCATED — NEIGHBORHOOD STORES
Your points buy more when you select Hill's Nationally Advertised Brands.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The Quality Store
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
and China
Laura and Adams Streets
Tel. 5-7100

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Fine All-Wool Tropical Worsted Suits
Coat and Trousers 27.50
A tropical suit that really FITS—that holds its razor-edge press.
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

SUNSHINE FASHIONS
Bundines
Creators of Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resortwear at 3 Stores
MIAMI . MIAMI BEACH . WEST PALM BEACH

ATLANTA, GA.
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
We Appreciate Your Patronage
A&P FOOD STORES

Rich's
ATLANTA
Shopping Headquarters of the New South
1867-1943

ROGERS
BIG STAR
LITTLE STAR
Food stores located in Georgia—Florida Alabama—South Carolina
We appreciate your patronage

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call Hemlock 7247-R
Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

Books About the United States Demanded by the British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Awakening of British interest in trans-Atlantic affairs is seen here in widespread demand for books about America. County and Municipal Librarians especially have experienced this demand. To meet it 332 British public libraries propose to spend a total of more than £22,000 ($88,000) on American books.

Administration of the scheme for the supply of these volumes has been undertaken by the British National Central Library, with the collaboration of the American Library Association. Overhead expenses are being met by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. As a result more than 100,000 books about the United States are to be available to readers in Britain.

The list of 600 titles sent to Librarians has been compiled by experts in the United States. A group of representative American librarians collaborated in a preliminary selection. The list was then revised and submitted to some 20 literary critics and professors.

Basis of Choice

The books have been chosen, the American Library Association points out in its Foreword, for the light their authors cast on the history, institutions, and foibles that seem peculiarly American.

As an instance of their method of choosing books for their interpretation of America rather than for literary excellence per se, they quote their selection from Sinclair Lewis's work. Critics are almost unanimous in regarding Arrowsmith as this author's finest achievement, they point out. "Yet in this list it yields to Babbitt and Main Street. Arrowsmith might have been told against another background; Babbitt and Main Street could never be," they say.

The American Library Association has also co-operated in building up a reference library of 2,000 books at the American Embassy in London. It is the library of the Office of War Information, intended to be a source of reference for American, British and other United Nations officials, businessmen and the press, and was formally opened on the tenth anniversary of the wholesale burning of the books by the Nazis in Germany in May of 1933.

The Library of Congress, learned societies, and many other American Associations and their opposite numbers in Great Britain have been consulted constantly in building up this potentially important center and cultural focus in London. Director of the Library is Dr. Richard Heathcote Heindel, of Pennsylvania University.

"Many of the American books and periodicals here are not easily available elsewhere," Dr. Heindel explained. "It is, nevertheless, a 'utility' library. We hope soon to have 8,000 volumes."

Books Published in Britain

Interest in America and American affairs shows itself too, in the subject-matter of books published in Britain. In the year 1942, during which only half the usual number of new books were published in this country, and the list of titles on political and economic subjects was cut to about 700, approximately 60 of these concerned the United States. In addition, six American history textbooks, intended primarily for schools, were published and have come into wide use. Best sellers for 1942 and 1943 include: Margaret Leech's "Reveille in Washington," Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' "Cross Creek," Louis Andrews Kent's "Mrs. Appleyard's Year," Samuel Padover's "Jefferson," Herbert Agar's "A Time for Greatness," William L. White's "They were Expendable," Major de Seversky's "Victory Through Air Power," and Elizabeth Chevalier's "Drivin' Woman."

Synthetic Rubber Chemist

The Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, graduated 72 synthetic rubber chemists recently, said to be among the first of this fast-growing profession.

China Film from Paul Guillumette, Inc.

Chinese Schoolgirls Patriotically Undergo Stiff Wartime Training

Throughout Free China, school girls in special groups are learning military drills, are studying military science, and are taught how to meet a ruthless enemy in hand-to-hand combat. These girls, who become well-disciplined fighters, form a group comparable to America's Women's Auxiliary Army. They are sent to the front to work in army camps, field hospitals, and with the farmers and villagers who live in the combat zone. Some of them become guerrilla fighters and some even become regular fighting members of the army.

Through the Editor's Window

Interlude Before Vacation Camp

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The beach wagon came to a stop at the red light beside me, and we (I with my English bicycle, they—five—crowded on the seat and in the back) exchanged sympathetic grins that mean strangers who love the outdoors can quickly be friends.

For they saw that I knew what they were doing. It was the Saturday before Memorial Day—a long week end. The last holiday before July 4th—and they were driving up to Camp to take a look and to begin to get the Lodge and bungalows ready for the campers so soon to follow.

Their beach wagon was packed to its eyebrows, mattresses, tarpaulins, rugs, a desk and chair, cots, kettles, pieces of a loom, a bookcase and I can't recall what else. Three girls, bare headed, clear-eyed and browned by sun filled the front seat. Two others, one of them young enough to be an older camper, sat rather precariously among the paraphernalia. I wondered how far they had to go. It was early. They had evidently left Boston even earlier. Their beach wagon bore on its door the name: Camp Minnetonka.

* * *

The big city: paved streets; rows of houses; crowded department stores full of things; markets; Pops concerts; ration books; the evening paper; hats and umbrellas; subway dimes and bus schedules.

They were swiftly leaving it all behind. Our town with its one traffic light was en route—gateway to the open road. They would speed past our beautiful old white houses along our elm-shaded streets and on into rugged country with fields enclosed by stone walls. A kaleidoscope of villages, each with its shaded streets, square white houses and spired church on the common. Soon—the mountains looming up, and climbing roads that plunged into stretches of woodland.

Lunch somewhere—or something to add to those sandwiches stowed away among the cots and tarpaulins. It would be a different country by then. These New Hampshire towns, although sturdy with year-round residents, are associated with summer vacations. They speak of days that are not too full, of shopping excursions for a new pair of tennis shoes or a box of candy for a counselor who is a good sport and deeply loved.

* * *

The lake looks deserted. One misses the boats, but of course it's early yet. By the time camp opens they'll all be there—or will they? Ted Robinson's sailboat, will it be stored for the duration, with Ted somewhere over China with the Flying Tigers? Jack's launch, too. Who will pilot it to Gray's Landing, one wonders. Yes, even up here one is reminded that there is a war going on.

But the blue water sparkles under a blue sky dramatic with big white puffy clouds. A typical camp day! And here is the little single-track road plunging into the woods. The violets are in bloom, and anemone. The birds and winter animals didn't take all the partridge berries and wintergreen. There is a jack-in-the-pulpit! And listen to the wood thrushes! Up around the next bend the brown roof of the recreation lodge will come into view.

A summer of outdoor living in beautiful surroundings. Older campers for friends and counselors. Tentmates who become chums for keeps. Long hikes or rides or spontaneous exploring trips in the woods. Crafts, stunts, home talent plays. Evenings around the council fire with songs, and maybe poetry or an unforgettable story read by the chief.

And this summer, even more than last, a definite contribution to the war effort. Picking beans on the farms around—rather fun to be a member of a crop corps, really needed and doing something useful. The prewar days at camp, when one just had a wonderful rest and good time to dream about the next winter, are probably gone forever. It means more this way to make a definite contribution: Red Cross work, serving on a farm, clearing and cutting the roadsides for an employee-less village, even painting its library or the rural school.

Yes, there's nothing like camp for a girl or boy—especially now in wartime. They need the relief from tension, the sense of security. They need the comradeship, the beauty, the spiritual inspiration, the quiet of nights under the stars. And they need the opportunities for organized wartime service. . . .

* * *

The red light changed to green. I remounted my bicycle. The browned fair-haired driver shifted gears. We all smiled at one another again, as if to say good-by. They on their way to open up the camp buildings and sweep out the squirrels' winter store of acorns, I homeward with my bike-basket full of grocery packages. But my thoughts reached out to follow them to vacation camp—one of the wonderful things about the good old U. S. A.

A World Student Service Fund

The National Student Relief Committee, Chungking, China. Through 28 local Student Relief Committees, help is given on an individual case-work basis to approximately one fourth of China's college students. Relief is of many kinds—food subsidies, travel aid, medical relief, winter clothing and bedding, books, work relief, summer projects, student centers. The aid given is not primarily "intellectual relief." It is material relief for the simple reason that students who are undernourished, ill and half-clad cannot do intellectual work.

Australia's School by Mail Proves of High Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, So. Australia

In ordinary circumstances it would have been an achievement for seven pupils of the country correspondence school to have gained seven scholarships in the Education Department examinations, but, with war conditions upsetting every out-back sheep or cattle station and farm homes, this success is spectacular proof of the efficiency of the methods and the aptitude of boys and girls under the guidance of their 31 unseen teachers at Adelaide headquarters.

It is a tribute also to the ambitious devotion of parents, who are called upon to assist children with their lessons while having to perform the arduous duties inseparable from the way of life in these isolated parts of the State. In many instances, fathers and brothers are serving with the forces abroad, or in Australia, and extra burdens have been placed on these brave, industrious women. The further disadvantage so far as the children are concerned is that in peacetimes, having won these scholarships, they would come to the city and attend a high school or college, but now they must remain at home and do the best they can with advanced studies.

The lessons, set by teachers at the Correspondence School in Adelaide, reach the little pupils by devious means after posting. From crudely fashioned letter boxes by the wayside in the "big scrubs further out," or on undefined tracks amid the vast expanses of the interior, the envelopes marked "On His Majesty's Service" are picked up by camel teams, motor trucks, or riders on horseback and delivered at the homesteads. Then, the lessons done, the precious packages have to be taken back over these long and lonely wastes to await the return of the mailman who will take them to the railhead.

After all the toil and patience and anxiety in negotiating the pitfalls of mathematics and grammar, and the intricacies of drawing, there is pent-up excitement until the teachers' marks are revealed in the return post. Not all the elements of young emotion and romance are found only among the more fortunate pupils of the city schools.

Earned $400 the First Year

"So far I have written around a hundred articles, many of the stories about war activities. Last year I made around $400, and it was the first year I really started to write. Your course is the best way to get expert instruction in professional writing." — T. Edward Karlsson, 244 E. 79th St., New York, N. Y.

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

So many people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, civilian defense, war activities, sports, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

The Practical Method

Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The *story* is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of *actual assignments* given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn by *doing*, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical writers. Gradually they help to clarify your own *distinctive* style. Writing soon becomes easy, absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week, as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.

Have You Natural Ability?

Our Writing Aptitude Test will reveal whether or not you have natural talent for writing. It will analyze your powers of observation, your imagination and dramatic instinct. You'll enjoy taking this test. There is no cost or obligation. Simply mail the coupon below, today. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. *(Founded 1925)*

NOTICE TO CANADIANS

Newspaper Institute's operations in Canada have been approved by the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and to facilitate all financial transactions, a special permit has been assigned to their account with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal.

Free Newspaper Institute of America
One Park Avenue, New York

Send me, without cost or obligation, your Writing Aptitude Test and further information about writing for profit, as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, June 5th.

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Address.....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 68-T-593

Copyright 1943 Newspaper Institute of America

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

HOUSE IN THE PINES SCHOOLS
Cornish School for Girls
College preparatory and general courses—music, art, household arts, secretarial. Country location, swimming, excellent riding stable.
House in the Pines Junior College
Two-year courses—academic and pre-professional.
Write for either catalogue
GERTRUDE CORNISH MILLIKEN
100 Pine Street, Norton, Massachusetts

Lasell JUNIOR COLLEGE
For young women
Ten miles from Boston's advantages. Two years Junior College, two years high school. Academic, Home Ec., Secretarial, Merchandising, Fashion, Pre-nursing, Art, Music, Dramatics. Winter sports, golf, riding, swimming. 30-acre campus. Catalog. Guy M. Winslow, Pres., 178 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

CENTENARY JUNIOR COLLEGE
Education for usefulness. Well-planned courses preparing for careers and marriage. Fully accredited. Liberal and fine arts, secretarial, home ec., pre-nursing. Sports. Near N. Y. C. Trains, bus. Mrs. Robert J. Trevorrow, Box 73, Hackettstown, N. J.

ROGERS HALL
80 years of New England traditions. Near Boston. Thorough college preparation. One year intensive review for college. General course with electives in secretarial training, home economics, music, art, dramatics. All sports, with riding. Swimming pool. For catalogue, address Mrs. Katharine Whitten McGay, Box C, Lowell, Massachusetts

OAK GROVE
A FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Emphasizes Preparation for College and Gracious, Purposeful Living. Music, Art, Expression. Upper and Lower Schools. Jr. Col. Secretarial Sc. Joyous outdoor recreation featuring Winter Sports. Riding included. Beautiful new fireproof Buildings.
MR. & MRS. ROBERT E. OWEN
Box M, Vassalboro, Maine

Marjorie Webster
JUNIOR COLLEGE
Two-year Practical Career Courses in Phys. Ed., Kindergarten, Dramatics, Radio, Int. and Fashion Design, Merchandising. One and Two-Year Secretarial courses. Sports. Campus. Fireproof dormitory. Box S, Rock Creek Park Estates, Washington, D. C.

CHAPEL HILL SCHOOL
Day and Boarding — Kindergarten to College
Country Life — City Advantages
Long record—successful college preparation. Practical training—General courses.
ARTS. HOME ECONOMICS. TYPING.
Mrs. Robert C. Rounds, Principal
311 Lexington Street, Waltham, Mass.

ENDICOTT
HIGHER EDUCATION FOR YOUNG WOMEN
2-YR. COURSES: Liberal Arts, Sec'l, Foods, Photo, Radio, Mdse., Drama, Art, Journalism, Clothing, Int. Dec. Internship Plan. Sports. Placement. 63 Acre Campus.
SPECIAL 1-YR. WARTIME COURSES.
ELEANOR TUPPER, Ph. D., Dean
Box C, Prides Crossing, Mass.

—BRADFORD—
JUNIOR COLLEGE
Two-year College of Liberal Arts. Accredited for advanced work. Art, Music, Dramatics, Home Economics courses and equipment. Founded in 1803.
Dorothy M. Bell, President, Bradford, Mass.

SEA PINES
ON CAPE COD
FAITH BICKFORD, Director
Box 3
EAST BREWSTER, Mass.
Country resident school. Grade and College Preparatory subjects. Unusual opportunity in music and other arts. Happy, orderly environment for children requiring both home and school training. Christian Science Sunday School near by. Summer Camp.

When You Write
to camps advertised on this page, please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor, for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

HAPPYLAND
Nursery School, Kindergarten and Grades. California accredited teachers.
Open the year round.
Established 1925
CATHERINE I. FULKERSON
2041 HILLHURST AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DANCING

BALLROOM DANCING
High School and Children's Classes. Adult Beginner's and Advanced Classes. Private Lessons in Individual Studios. Special Teacher's Normal Course.
The Ernest E. Ryan SCHOOL OF DANCING
607 S. Western, Los Angeles FE. 1445

ART

FASHION ART DESIGN SCHOOL
"Where Practice Meets Theory"
• COSTUME DESIGN
• FASHION ILLUSTRATION
• LETTERING; LAYOUT
Beginners and Advanced Individual Instruction
Day, Eve. Classes. Start any time. Visit our Studios, or send for Cat'log C.
19 West 44th St., N. Y. C. VA. 6-0391

RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN
One of the country's outstanding art education centers. Confers B. F. A. and B. S. Fashion and interior design, mechanical, industrial, advertising design; fine and applied arts; textile engineering, mfrg. design. 13 bldgs. Coed. Catalog. 16 COLLEGE ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE
Special Courses in WAR PRODUCTION TRAINING and POST-WAR DESIGN. Outstanding faculty. Credits transferable. Painting, sculpture, ceramics, advertising, industrial design and illustration. Lectures in Nelson-Atkins gallery. Day-night courses. Low tuition. Scholarships. Summer school starts June 7. Write for catalog to Dept. 943, K. C. Art Institute, K. C., Mo.

Two Summer Sessions — June 21—Aug. 1—in Chicago and on School Farm.
School of Design in Chicago
Also Pre-Industrial Courses: Opportunities for Women; Special War Classes in Camouflage, Drafting and Blue Print Reading, Mechanical Drawing, Lettering, Shop Work, Physics, Production Engineering, Photography, Motion Picture, Welding, etc. Occupational Therapy. Ask for Booklet 23
L. Moholy-Nagy, Director, 247 East Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.

MOORE INSTITUTE OF ART
School of Design for Women. Design, illustration, interior decoration, fashion, arts, advertising, teacher training. B. F. A. degrees in all courses. Photography, engineering drafting, puppetry, jewelry, pottery. Day, eve., Saturday, Children's Classes. 90th year. Catalog. Registrar, Broad & Master Sts., Phila. Pa.

ART and FASHION
NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL of ART
21st YEAR
Devoted exclusively to the personal training of fashion designers and commercial artists. Professional faculty. Individual advancement. Get details now for September entrance . . . Ask for day or evening catalog "AT" in class wanted.
SUMMER SCHOOL starts JULY 6th.
NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL of ART, 136 Mass. Ave., Boston
Adjacent to The Christian Science Publishing Society

ART FOR WAR AND PEACE!
IMMEDIATE USE—Training for Service and war industries: drafting, map-making, camouflage, regular design courses.
POST-WAR — Preparation for peacetime opportunities in design—industrial, fashion — advertising and commercial art, painting, illustration, teaching. Catalog.
VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART
44 St. Botolph Street, Boston • KEN. 1383

COLLEGES

GODDARD COLLEGE
Small, co-educational Liberal Arts College. A. B. degree. Flexible program, individual counselling. Trainins for war occupations, alternating periods at college and on the job.
Goddard College, Box M Plainfield, Vt.
Evalyn Bates, Secretary to the President

BETHANY COLLEGE
A small college of highest academic recognition. Accredited by all national rating agencies. Heavily endowed. Selected for Navy V-12 training program. Liberal arts and sciences. Supervised dormitories. Scholarships. Next semester begins July 1. For catalogue write, C. C. Barlow, Director of Admissions, Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.

Teachers College Columbia University Announces SUMMER and FALL SESSIONS
Special War Courses—Summer Workshops in Administration, Curriculum, Science, English, Music and Business Education.
Teachers College, Columbia University
525 West 120th St., New York
Please send me SUMMER..... FALL..... announcements.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

DRAMATIC ARTS

RADIO and DRAMATICS
Summer Evening Session
15 weeks course starts June 15th
Profession faculty. Placement Bureau. Develops poise, contact ability, and Radio and Dramatic Technique. Complete course $30.
LELAND POWERS SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE AND RADIO
Evans Way, Boston Aspinwall 2900

OLIVER HINSDELL
FOREMOST DRAMATIC COACH
Will help you to use your talent. By his practical individual method you can learn to act by acting.
LITERATURE ON REQUEST BR. 0-4702
1142 Glendon, Westwood, Los Angeles, Calif.

BERKELEY ★
Summer Session July 6-August 14. Coeducational. Concentrated review courses. Fully accredited to leading colleges and technical training schools. Small, informal classes. Schedules adapted to individual needs. Established 1907. S. Skinner, Registrar.
470 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON Tel. COM. 3777

SUMMER SCHOOLS

CHESHIRE ACADEMY
SUMMER SESSION
A pioneer in personal attention to the individual student. Small classes, flexible programs, summer study, accelerated progress. Graduation Sept. Jan., May. This has been the Cheshire method nearly 30 years. Pre-service courses. Boys entering July 7 may complete year's work by Feb. Students enter for summer or year.
A. S. Sherill, Headmaster, Cheshire, Conn.

St. Johnsbury Academy
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
July 1 to August 12
Separate summer schools for boys and girls. Speed up college preparation. Prepare for makingup examinations. Balanced program of study and recreation. Moderate tuition. Ideal location.

Ann Emery Hall
Dormitory of Distinction for Women

attending the
University of Wisconsin
In MADISON
265 Langdon Street
★
Write for illustrated folder, academic year or summer session

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
(of Esher, Surrey)
School for Girls up to 18 Years
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
RADNORSHIRE
Tel. 2022

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE
This English Public School, with moderate fees, offers special facilities for those attending Christian Science Sunday School.
Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

COEDUCATIONAL

WINNWOOD
Open all year
AGES 5 TO 14
Large Attractive Campus
40 Miles from New York
WINNWOOD, Babylon, Long Island

Desert Sun School
For boys and girls through the 9th grade
At Mecca, California, in the Coachella Valley
A beautifully situated school equipped to prepare children for cultured, self-reliant, capable lives. High academic standards, excellent music, swimming, riding, park trips, games with attention to individual needs of pupils. Write for catalogue.
Summer Camp, Idyllwild, California

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING

Wheelock COLLEGE
Successful preparation of teachers for nursery schools, kindergartens, primary grades. B. S. Ed. degree granted. Teaching experience in Lucy Wheelock Child Centre, local schools. Sports, recreation. Day or resident. Founded in 1889.
Winifred E. Bain, Pres., 29 Pilgrim Rd., Boston, Mass

COOKING SCHOOL

SHORT FOOD COURSE QUALIFIES YOU
for position in Defense Plants, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, etc. Also Cooking for the Home. Send for "Today's Food Opportunities". Free.
THE IRIDOR SCHOOL
Established 1920
831-C LEXINGTON AVE., N. Y. C.
Phone RHinelander 4-8249

MILITARY SCHOOLS

WALSH SCHOOL of BUSINESS SCIENCE
Secretarial
Accounting
Business Administration
Miami, Florida: Professional Bldg.
Miami Beach: 1213 Lincoln Road
Ft. Lauderdale: 808 E. Las Olas Blvd.

MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY and JUNIOR SCHOOL
54th year. Fully accredited. Excellent faculty and equipment. Individualized instruction. Small classes. Balanced Program. R. O. T. C. 200-acre Campus. Gym, sports, dramatics, swimming, equitation, aviation. Prepares for business or college. Write for Catalog.
Col. C. R. Stribling, Dept. 11-S, Mexico, Missouri

Full Secretarial — Intensive Short Courses
Day and Evening Enter Anytime
HICKOX SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Individual Attention Assures Quick Progress.
12 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. KEN. 6040

URGENT! WOMEN NEEDED FOR OFFICE WAR WORK
Wartime Classes in Speedwriting, Speedtyping and Card-Punch Machines.
Modern Business Academy
Montgomery, Alabama

PIERCE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
9 Arlington Street, Boston
announces
TWO SUMMER COURSES
June 14 July 6
These courses may be taken for 6 weeks, 10 weeks, or continue into the fall.
Fall course will begin September 13

Young Men Who May Be Drafted
Prepare now for your niche in the Services or industry and post-war boom. Business, math., physical training. Military organization. Vital 9 months' program. Enter June, Sept., Jan. Refund if drafted. Write for the Babson Plan. George U. Rideout, Dir. of Admissions, Babson Park, Mass.
BABSON INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

TRAINS EXPERT SECRETARIES
Modern 1- and 2-year courses for secondary school graduates. Special 3 months' course for college graduates begins July 6. Day and resident students.
The Charles SCHOOL
Placement service. Catalog. TRO. 1260.
SEVEN FRANCIS AV. • CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

BURDETT COLLEGE
Bookkeeping, accounting, secretarial, shorthand and typewriting courses. Beginning, refresher. Individual advancement. Summer Sessions start June 7. Send for catalogue.
156 Stuart Street, Boston HANcock 6300

GREGG COLLEGE Stenographic
Secretarial • Court Reporting
Co-educational. 48th year. Outstanding faculty. The demand for Gregg Graduates in business, industry and government service is much greater than the supply. Free placement. Write for Free booklet: "The Doorway to Opportunity."
Dept. M, 6 N. Mich. Chicago, Ill.

A HELPFUL
SCHOOL DIRECTORY
As a help to you in selecting a school for children in your family The Christian Science Monitor publishes advertisements from high standard schools. Look for these advertisements on the Saturday Education page.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

Farmhill
In Virginia
A short train ride from Washington
Boys 6 to 14 years individually trained. School has been moved from Leesburg to larger buildings near Culpeper.
355 acre farm. Summer Camp
EDWARD WILLCOX
Griffinsburg, Virginia

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY
Distinguished military records of alumni in service prove value of training at Western. Fireproof barracks. Complete athletic and social program. 65th year. Catalog.
Col. R. L. Jackson, Pres., Box S-6, Alton, Ill. (near St. Louis).

CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
ELGIN, ILLINOIS
Character First Aim
Home Atmosphere Sports
Day and Boarding
Grades 1 to 8
Beautiful Campus
Scholarships
30 Years Successful Boy Development

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding secure catalog of this boys' accredited college preparatory school. Ages 6 to 19. Friendly homelike environment. Harmony ideals. Oldest in West. Develops individual's talents. Defense courses. Men teachers. House mothers. Shop. Radio. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports Hour from Chicago *Summer Camp.* Catalog: Roger Hill, Prin., Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

HUNTINGTON *Preparatory School*
Four forms beginning with ninth grade. Intensive course including Summer Term and First Semester for January graduates. Summer School (co-educational). Entire year of work covered in each subject. All work fully accredited. Send for information to C. H. Sampson, Headmaster, 320 Huntington Avenue, Boston. KEN. 1900.

MOSES BROWN AN ENDOWED FRIENDS' SCHOOL
Help and inspiration for each boy a century-old tradition. Known for successful college preparation. Arts and crafts hobbies. Secluded 30-acre campus. Moderate tuition. BELMONT—separate residence for younger boys. Home care. Students may attend Christian Science Sunday School.
L. RALSTON THOMAS, Headmaster
295 Hope Street Providence, R. I.

PENNINGTON
Complete, well-balanced program develops the whole boy: mentally, morally, physically. Graduates have attended 45 colleges. Small classes, individual attention. Crafts shop. Gym, pool. Sports for all. 31 acres. Convenient to New York and Phila. Separate lower school. 105th year. Catalog.
FRANCIS HARVEY GREEN, LL.D.
Box C, Pennington, New Jersey

Write for Principia Summer Session Bulletin . . . for College and Upper (High) School
The **PRINCIPIA**
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School • Senior College
Lower School • Junior College
Coeducational

Berkeley Hall School
Announces—
SUMMER PLAY SCHOOL
with tutoring and special help where needed
TELEPHONE
BR. 21237
CR. 50197
300 North Swall Drive
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
Pre-School through 9th Grade

BOYS' SCHOOLS

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL
Founded 1828
Prepares Boys for Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other Scientific Schools
ANNOUNCES THE OPENING OF THE REGULAR SCHOOL YEAR
TUESDAY, JUNE 8
Offering one-, two-, and three-year courses.
War conditions make it essential for boys to get their training in the shortest possible time. Under our plan one-year students will have completed their Senior year of training and will be ready to enter Engineering Schools in February, 1944. Two-year candidates will have completed the course by September, 1944.
These are not short, hurried summer courses but follow our regular thorough program. One-year boys concentrate on Mathematics, Sciences, and English. Others follow a broad preliminary course. This training is especially advantageous to young men who plan to enter Officer Candidate Schools.
Franklin T. Kurt, Principal 551 Boylston Street Boston (Copley Square)
KENmore 5539

The Home Forum

"The hour of harmony"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HARMONY between men and nations is indispensable to world peace. As to the method of acquiring the mutual understanding which results in harmonious relationships, there is difference of opinion. Christ Jesus, whose life of love stands unparalleled, gave to men a perfect pattern for living. His emphasis on the two great commandments, embracing supreme love for God and man, indicates the way whereby any differences which might arise between either men or nations can be settled. Constantly did he recognize the allness and ever-presence of God, good; and the results of this recognition were shown forth when he stilled the tempest, fed the hungry, comforted the sorrowing, and met every human need.

The longing of mankind for harmony, for the joyous realization that all is well, receives heartening assurance of fulfillment in the following statement by Mary Baker Eddy on page 96 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She writes, **"Love will finally mark the hour of harmony, and spiritualization will follow, for Love is Spirit."** Herein is reiterated the teaching of the master Christian, who urged his disciples to love at all times and in all circumstances. He said (John 13:35), **"By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."**

It is well to note here that spiritualization of thought, with its accompanying harmony, comes proportionately as love prepares the way. The promise reads that "Love will finally mark the hour of harmony and spiritualization will follow." Here, then, is a challenge for all who are desirous of bringing harmony where apparently chaos has been. May not the highest sense of love be that which sees man as God sees and knows him—the very expression of Love itself? He who is not Godlike, loving and lovable, is not man. This point needs to be clearly recognized, for true religion, the Science of Christianity, separates error from man, revealing man as God's image, and displacing the mask of carnality which has claimed to obscure the truth of being.

* * *

In order to do our part in marking "the hour of harmony," we shall need to understand what Love is. Love is God, and this Love is Life. Love is ever-present good, forever unfolding. Simply to state, however, that God is Love, without honestly endeavoring to express that Love, is not enough. Each opportunity to manifest loving-kindness and thoughtfulness should be seized and effectively used, else the true spirit of Christianity may be lost. The recognition of Love as the very source and substance of our being, as the motivating influence in our thinking, enables us to frustrate every attempt of evil to paralyze clear thinking and right acting. Love lived unmasks evil, even as a light shows forth objects hidden in the darkness. Love not only unmasks but extinguishes every phase of error.

To prove error's unreality one must understand the impersonal nature of evil as well as the impersonal nature of good. To call one man good and another evil shows utter lack of the understanding of true being. Jesus forcefully rebuked this tendency when he said to one who called him "good Master" (Matthew 19:16, 17): **"Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God."** Good is infinite, hence not a personal possession of anyone. Likewise evil, the supposititious opposite of good, is never a person, but is a misconception of true being. To hate or condemn individuals will not bring about "the hour of harmony"; but to draw a clear-cut line in our thinking between error and man is to strike at the very root of the mesmerism which would hold mankind forever in its grasp.

* * *

A student of Christian Science many years ago remarked to a practitioner that if Christian Science required her to love a certain individual, she felt incapable of doing so. After listening patiently to the whys and wherefores of the case, the practitioner said: "Christian Science does not ask you to love that which is not lovable, but it does show you that whatever is not lovable is not man. Actually, man is both loving and lovable, since he is the exact likeness of God, who is Love." This concise reply resulted in a complete healing, and the one formerly considered unlovable turned to Christian Science for help. Inwardly she was hungering for the love which had been withheld. Taking up the study of Christian Science, she later became an active worker in a Christian Science church. Thus the healing of one individual of resentment and hatred caused another to learn of God, who is Love. Think what will occur the world over when we separate error from man and refuse to harbor a false concept of man, one which would call forth hatred! Actually, there is no material man who can become a medium for hatred and thus obstruct our vision of Love's perfect manifestation of itself. The divine right of every individual is to love and to be loved of God and man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Volume of Heine

(Mlle. Eve Curie relates that, after the German retreat, it was discovered that one, and only one, of the books was missing from Tolstoy's little library in Yasnaya Polyana. A German officer had taken it, when retreating. It was a volume of Heine's poems. The works of Heine, a Jew, were among those burned publicly in Germany by the Nazis. They are banned in Nazi Germany.)

Out of the devastation of the heart
Men's books are born. Only the pitying eye
Can truly see spring come, the primrose start
Under the blackthorn hedge; can hear the cry
The swifts give as they circle in the dusk.
All creatures are alike to him who sees
As Tolstoy saw—and Heine; he smells musk,
And lavender and pansies; feels the breeze
That moves across the marshes; feels the beat
That slowly surges in the veins of men;
He knows the smiles of children. In retreat,
One German, broken now, stood still: and then
Lifted the Jew's book slowly from the shelf,
Knowing he held within his hand—himself.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SPRING": *An Etching by Jan Van de Velde*

In Regard to Chamber Music

IN A BROAD SENSE, but one not employed in modern definition, chamber music is all music not designed for performance in the church or theater. (Out-of-door music cannot be considered among these artistic forms of aristocratic descent.) Once, and indeed at the time of its invention, the term meant music designed especially for the delectation of the most eminent patrons of the art—the kings and nobles whose love for it gave it maintenance and encouragement. This is implied by the term itself, which has the same etymology wherever the form of music is cultivated. In Italian it is *musica da camera;* in French, *musique de chambre;* in German *Kammermusik.* All the terms have a common root. . . . When royalty took up the cultivation of music it was as a private, not as a court, function, and the concerts given for the entertainment of the royal family took place in the king's chamber, or private room. The musicians were nothing more nor less than servants in the royal household. This relationship endured into the present century. Haydn was a *Hausoffizier* of Prince Esterhazy. As vice-chapelmaster he had to appear every morning in the Prince's anteroom to receive orders concerning the dinner-music and other entertainments of the day. . . .

Out of this cultivation of music in the private chamber grew the characteristics of chamber music, which we must consider if we would enjoy it ourselves and understand the great reverence which the great masters of music have always felt for it. Beethoven was the first great democrat among musicians He would have none of the shackles which his predecessors wore, and compelled aristocracy of birth to bow to aristocracy of genius. But such was his reverence for the style of music which had grown up in the chambers of the great that he devoted the last three years of his life almost exclusively to its composition; the peroration of his proclamation to mankind consists of his last quartets—the holiest of holy things to the chamber musicians of today.

Chamber music represents pure thought, lofty imagination, and deep learning. These attributes are encouraged by the idea of privacy which is inseparable from the form. Composers find it the finest field for the display of their talents because their own skill in creating is to be paired with trained skill in hearing. Its representative pieces are written for strings alone — trios, quartets, and quintets. With the strings are sometimes associated a pianoforte, or one or more of the solo wind instruments —oboe, clarinet, or French horn; and as a rule the compositions adhere to classical lines. . . . Of necessity the modesty of the apparatus compels it to forego nearly all the adventitious helps with which other forms of composition gain public approval. In the delineative arts, chamber music shows analogy with correct drawing and good composition, the absence of which cannot be atoned for by the most gorgeous coloring. In no other style is sympathy between performers and listeners so necessary.—From "How to Listen to Music," by HENRY EDWARD KREHBIEL. (New York: Scribner, 1897.)

AMONG THE PROLIFIC achievements of seventeenth-century artists in Holland, many landscapes are to be found. Holland's painters and etchers were devoted to their families, their homes, and their countryside. They were frankly domestic in their outlook, and they were endowed with a special talent for recording people, places, and things with clarity and vividness. While the art of oil painting flourished in the highly gifted hands of the Little Masters, the art of etching was revived as a favorable medium for genre, illustration, and *paysage*. Well do we know what the great master, Rembrandt, did with the bitten plate; how he elevated it to its supreme effectiveness.

The Van de Veldes were a family of artists. Willem Van de Velde was a painter of ships, who was employed by Charles II of England "for taking and making draughts of seafights." His son, Willem II, was engaged as court painter in 1677. Jan Van de Velde was a brother of Willem I. He was an engraver who made portraits, genre composition, Biblical illustrations, and town and riverbank scenes. There are 429 prints by Jan known today. He was very well received among his fellow countrymen, who wished to purchase such views and domestic pictures for their homes.

We Ask of the Poet

TO WRITE OF the past is very much easier than to write of the present. Time gives proportion and perspective, and ignorance supplies a frame which limits and focuses our vision. The critical faculty, too, can prop itself on tradition and the tried judgment of the years. The poetry we receive from the past has been sifted through the mesh of time and the grain separated from the chaff, the permanent from the ephemeral. In judging contemporary verse, the task of time must be performed by the individual critic; the critic's mind and taste must play the part of the sieve of the ages, the critic's unaided ear must recognize the "powerful rhyme" which carries the authentic note of immortality. . . .

In spite of the difficulty of contemporary appraisal, however; there is no other poetry which can have quite the same interest for us as the poetry of our own day; the poetry whose material is the life about us here and now, of which we are a living part; the poetry whose creators are alive in the way we ourselves are alive, who have to meet life on the same terms as we meet it; the poetry which is written for us. For a poet does not consciously address posterity, he writes to fellow men and women in his own age. At all times, poetry has revealed man to himself, in his unchanging essence, but we turn to the poet of our own day to make us aware not only of the changeless nature of the human heart, but of the pulse of the present. We ask him to reveal and clarify our life by showing it to us through a vision different from ours and deeper. We ask him to organize the conflicting welter of impressions which is the actual process of living, into the ordered and disciplined integrations of experience which are works of art.—From "Directions in Modern Poetry," by ELIZABETH DREW in collaboration with JOHN L. SWEENEY (New York: Norton.)

Spring Fantasy

WE HAVE JUST come back from Fairyland. Of course, I am prepared for those who may question that statement, because I shall ask them in prompt return: "Where else could be found the fantastic little creatures which Hans Andersen, Sir James Barrie, Mr. Galsworthy and their ilk gave us so long ago?" Besides, Walt Disney continues to make pictures of them and it is quite conceivable that he gets ideas from some such place.

To begin with, we found a little house waiting among the trees, a house which would have charmed Wendy. Early in the morning, we looked out of our window and saw a little soft-eyed doe at the door. Unfortunately, we were not prepared for this visit and had no breakfast to give her. She went away and did not come back again; although each succeeding morning, when the sun awakened us, we hoped she would return bringing Bambi with her.

* * *

Just beyond our threshold, we discovered what appeared to be a fat red candle. It was standing among the pine needles that carpeted the ground and looked as though someone had forgotten it the night before. Later we were told it was a snow flower. With all due respect for the one who gave us the information, I would prefer to think of it as something Snow White might have used to light herself to bed when she lived with the seven dwarfs. All around us, there were queer little elfin toadstools and gnarled branches and twisted stumps of trees that would have delighted the heart of Mr. Disney.

A few crumbs, scattered on our doorstep, brought a flurry of gray fur; and tiny feet, scampering down the trunk of a nearby tree, proclaimed that the bright eyes of a squirrel had seen evidence of a meal. A sudden flash of blue wings and the jays were on the ground, investigating also. The russet-breasted robins were generally a little too slow to get their share. It may be that they preferred another kind of diet.

There were little tree-toads, so like the bark of the Redwoods, that they were scarcely noticed until they began to move.

We were told of bears that wandered at will upon the trails and in the meadows. I did not meet one; but, if I had, I should not have been surprised, on coming face to face with him, had he gruffly inquired: "Who's been eating my porridge?"

* * *

Where else, but in such a place, could one have heard a river singing? We saw one tumbling and splashing in sheer ecstasy over the boulders on its way through the valley, and we watched the sunlight dancing on the waterfalls. Everywhere, there were trees in the verdant green of springtime. The feathery tassels of the maples fluttered among the pink-tipped foliage and pale jade leaves saw themselves reflected in the crystal depths of unruffled pools. All along the river, the wax-white flowers of the dogwood gleamed against the dusky background of the shadowy pines.

Where else, but in the realm of Faery, could one have seen deer with their fawns, feeding beneath apple trees in blossom? They were quite undisturbed, as we waited to watch some of them standing upon their dainty little hind legs in order to browse on the lower branches. As they nibbled on the tender young shoots, the petals of the apple blossom showered all around them on the grass.

* * *

There were a few others besides ourselves who saw these things. They were young, some of them not so many years removed from the time when the far-flung imagination of childhood had taken such experiences for granted. Most of them were in uniform, evidence of the grim task that lies ahead of their generation. Some of them had brought their young brides.

Geologists relate strange stories of this valley of the Yosemite. They will tell you of the earth's terrific struggles, of mighty upheavals and devastating glaciers.

For myself, I prefer to think of it as I saw it a few days ago, tranquil and serene in the spring sunshine. It may be that those young people carried away with them also something I found while I was there—a blessed assurance that turmoil and struggles eventually give place to peace.

GWEN CASTLE

Halo

A barren block of houses,
Litter of yard-débris,
Glimsped as the train sped by them;
And yet, by joy's decree,
Redeeming beauty's halo,
A pink-flowered dogwood tree.

MARY REED JOSLIN

„Die Stunde der Harmonie"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

HARMONIE zwischen Menschen und Völkern ist für den Weltfrieden unerläßlich. Darüber, wie das gemeinsame Verständnis zu erlangen ist, das zu harmonischen Beziehungen führt, gehen die Meinungen auseinander. Christus Jesus, dessen Leben der Liebe unvergleichlich dasteht, gab den Menschen ein vollkommenes Vorbild des Lebens. Indem er auf die beiden großen Gebote, Gott und den Menschen über alles zu lieben, Nachdruck legte, zeigte er, wie alle Streitfragen, die sich unter Menschen oder Völkern erheben könnten, geschlichtet werden können. Er erkannte beständig die Allheit und Allgegenwart Gottes, des Guten; und die Ergebnisse dieser Erkenntnis zeigten sich, als er den Sturm stillte, die Hungrigen speiste, die Leidtragenden tröstete und jede menschliche Not stillte.

Das Sehnen der Menschheit nach Harmonie, nach der freudigen Verwirklichung, daß alles wohl ist, erhält eine ermutigende Versicherung der Erfüllung in folgender Erklärung Mary Baker Eddys auf Seite 96 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Die Liebe wird schließlich die Stunde der Harmonie bezeichnen, und Vergeistigung wird folgen; denn die Liebe ist der Geist". Hierin ist die Lehre des Meisterchristen wiederholt, der seinen Jüngern einschärfte, allezeit und unter allen Umständen zu lieben. Er sagte (Joh. 13, 35): „Dabei wird jedermann erkennen, daß ihr meine Jünger seid, so ihr Liebe untereinander habt".

Es ist gut, hier zu beachten, daß die Vergeistigung des Denkens mit der sie begleitenden Harmonie in dem Verhältnis kommt, wie Liebe den Weg bereitet. Die Verheißung lautet: „Die Liebe wird schließlich die Stunde der Harmonie bezeichnen, und Vergeistigung wird folgen". Dies ist also eine Herausforderung für alle, die Harmonie dort zu verwirklichen wünschen, wo Wirrwarr zu sein scheint. Ist das nicht der höchste Sinn der Liebe, der den Menschen so sieht, wie Gott ihn sieht und kennt—als den wahren Ausdruck der Liebe selber? Wer nicht wie Gott liebevoll und liebenswert ist, ist nicht der Mensch. Dieser Punkt muß klar erkannt werden; denn wahre Religion, die Wissenschaft des Christentums, trennt den Irrtum von Menschen, enthüllt den Menschen als Gottes Bild und beseitigt die Maske der Sinnlichkeit, die geltend macht, die Wahrheit des Seins zu verhüllen.

Um unsern Teil zur Feier „der Stunde der Harmonie" beizutragen, müssen wir verstehen, was die Liebe ist. Die Liebe ist Gott, und diese Liebe ist das Leben. Die Liebe ist das sich immerdar entfaltende allgegenwärtige Gute. Aber einfach erklären, daß Gott die Liebe ist, ohne sich ehrlich zu bemühen, diese Liebe auszudrücken, genügt nicht. Jede Gelegenheit, liebevolle Freundlichkeit und Rücksicht zu bekunden, sollte ergriffen und wirksamer Gebrauch davon gemacht werden, sonst kann der wahre Geist des Christentums verlorengehen. Die Erkenntnis, daß die Liebe die wahre Quelle und Substanz unseres Seins, der motivierende Einfluß in unserem Denken ist, befähigt uns, jeden Versuch des Bösen, das klare Denken und das rechte Handeln zu lähmen, zu vereiteln. Die Liebe, gelebt, entlarvt das Böse, wie ein Licht in der Finsternis verborgene Gegenstände sichtbar macht. Die Liebe entlarvt nicht nur, sondern zerstört auch jede Erscheinungsform des Irrtums.

Um die Unwirklichkeit des Irrtums zu beweisen, muß man verstehen, daß nicht nur das Böse, sondern auch das Gute unpersönlich ist. Einen Menschen gut und einen andern böse nennen, verrät einen vollständigen Mangel an Verständnis des wahren Seins. Jesus rügte diese Neigung wirkungsvoll, als er zu dem, der ihn „guter Meister" nannte, sagte (Matth. 19, 16. 17): „Was heißest du mich gut? Niemand ist gut denn der einige Gott". Das Gute ist unendlich, daher kein persönlicher Besitz. Ebenso ist das Böse, das mutmaßliche Gegenteil des Guten, nie eine Person, sondern eine falsche Vorstellung vom wahren Sein. Personen hassen oder verurteilen, bringt nicht „die Stunde der Harmonie" zustande; aber in unserem Denken scharf zwischen dem Irrtum und dem Menschen unterscheiden, heißt dem Mesmerismus, der die Menschheit ewig in der Gewalt zu halten sucht, an die Wurzel gehen.

Vor vielen Jahren sagte eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu einer Ausüberin, daß es ihr nicht möglich sein würde, eine gewisse Person zu lieben, wenn die Christliche Wissenschaft es von ihr verlangte. Nachdem die Ausüberin ihre Begründungen geduldig angehört hatte, sagte sie: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft verlangt nicht von Ihnen, das zu lieben, was nicht liebenswert ist, sondern zeigt Ihnen, daß das, was nicht liebenswert ist, nicht der Mensch ist. Tatsächlich ist der Mensch sowohl liebevoll als auch liebenswert, da er das genaue Gleichnis Gottes ist, der die Liebe ist". Die Folge dieser bündigen Antwort war eine vollständige Heilung, und die Person, die vordem für unliebenswürdig galt, bat um christlich-wissenschaftliche Hilfe. Innerlich hungerte sie nach der Liebe, die ihr vorenthalten worden war. Sie vertiefte sich in die Christliche Wissenschaft und wurde später eine eifrige Arbeiterin in einer christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirche. So veranlaßte die Heilung einer Person von Groll und Haß eine andere, mehr von Gott, der die Liebe ist, zu lernen. Man bedenke, was sich in der ganzen Welt ereignen wird, wenn wir den Irrtum vom Menschen trennen und uns weigern, einen falschen Begriff vom Menschen, der Haß hervorrufen würde, zu beherbergen! Tatsächlich gibt es keinen materiellen Menschen, der ein Medium für den Haß werden und so unsere Vision der vollkommenen Kundwerdung der Liebe hemmen kann. Es ist das göttliche Recht jedes einzelnen, zu lieben und von Gott und dem Menschen geliebt zu werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Indispensable

to Joyous and Rapid Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons, studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at the Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel
"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (ibid.). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (ibid). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (ibid). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Intimate Message: Washington

Inflation Can Be Stopped ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

In all the talk about fighting inflation one point deserves to be made known to readers. The means of preventing inflation are recognized. The pathway is clear. If inflation grows (and it is already present) it will be because Americans have acted contrary to, and in defiance of, well-known economic laws. There is not really any great mystery about inflation. It is a calamity that, as things stand at present in the United States, can be stopped from growing much worse.

If serious inflation comes to America now, or after the war, it will come not because the cause was unknown, the symptoms not recognized, and the remedies not within grasp, but because America failed to take the preventive steps that were available. Because, in short, America did not have the unity, the firmness, and the courage to do the things which have proved successful where they have been done in other countries.

There is a great deal of controversy over subsidies now in Congress. Much of this controversy is beside the point. One group argues that subsidies are a panacea that will end inflation. This is preposterous. Another group attacks all subsidies as being somehow immoral. This is equally absurd. Subsidies are neither immoral nor panaceas, they are one weapon among many which, when properly used in the hands of sensible men with firmness and authority, are extremely useful. As has been many times pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, subsidies are successfully used in Great Britain, where they now amount to about $600,000,000 a year.

Inflation has been licked in Britain. It can be licked in America. We can do it. But it is a hard, technical job. It requires skilled, unified leadership, and it requires immediate sacrifice which pays for itself a hundred times over when once made. The anti-inflation fight requires, primarily, taxes. America is only paying about one third of the cost of the war now in taxes, contrasted to over 50 per cent in Australia, Canada, and Great Britain. The anti-inflation fight requires price control and rationing, which the United States now has, but which are operated uncertainly. It requires subsidies, and it requires a huge campaign to sell War Bonds to the public, not in one drive, or a second, but constantly, now and all the time.

A recent Brookings Institution study by Jules Backman of New York University points out that Britain has stopped inflation—stopped it in its tracks. We can do it too. But have we the courage to do it? And have we the unity of command in Washington that makes it, under a parliamentary system, a relatively simple task?

The British cost-of-living index, Mr. Backman says, has been kept practically stable for two years. Way back in December, 1939, the Government started paying subsidies (the particular issue which seems in Congress just now so radical and dangerous). I do not mean to emphasize subsidies particularly, because they are only one subordinate part of the picture, but Mr. Backman points out that British subsidies have had an important part in reducing the pressure for higher wages.

The big anti-inflation weapons in Britain—the siege guns and the bombing raids—have been heavy taxation, and mass public purchases of War Bonds not by the banks (which make American figures seem so high) but by the little man, the plumber, the miner, the school child.

Because the British have used a weapon does not necessarily mean that it would work in America where conditions are different. But it does prove that if Britain can halt inflation, America can, and the blueprints for the successful campaign are there to study. This brings me back to a point I stressed earlier, the lack of unified leadership in Washington.

It is easy down here to attack somebody or other for about anything. One group likes to fix all the blame on Congress. Another on the President. I cannot agree with either.

I think experience with the five months' debate on the Ruml Plan shows the enormously difficult task we have here, under the separation of powers, to get quick, efficient, wartime action on even simple matters. Mr. Roosevelt and the Treasury may have good fiscal plans, but who are they anyway—the plans have to pass Congress. A member of the House may have excellent ideas—but who is he? His plans have to win support from a committee whose chairman is selected by seniority, and after that, approval in another house, the Senate.

A great deal can be accomplished by closer cooperation between executive and legislature here in Washington. It should be tried. But the primary difficulty is to make a system of government, established long ago on the theory of having one element constantly check and supervise another element, work fluidly and smoothly, and above all rapidly, in wartime. In the long run, I believe (though plenty of people disagree) that Washington makes the right decisions. But often they are a year late. Could an army win battles that way? Could a general win a war?

The Country Speaks: New York

The Potato Fast ..... ***By Robert M. Hallett***

Without ceremony, ostentation or formality, potatoes were served at dinner at our house three weeks ago. Had we known then that we would not have them again for a long time, we would have conserved them more carefully and eaten them with more relish and appreciation. Since that time, not one of those "edible, starchy, subterranean tubers," as Mr. Webster so eloquently describes them, has been seen near our table.

This compulsory New York City potato fast makes it easily understandable why some of our forebears left Ireland during the potato famine of the middle of the last century. If alleviation of the spud shortage is not had here soon, apprehension was voiced of a mass exodus of the thousands of New York City policemen and transit workers of Irish extraction back to Erin for a good feed, thus crippling the city's police force and transit.

There are individuals who find life without a potato no deprivation, and the way they gloat over the fact that they do not miss "nice, white, mealy potatoes" makes one wish they were fewer and further between.

The grocers around our way look at you pitingly when asked apologetically for potatoes. Some even get mad and shout: "What do you think this is—a black market?" Although few city housewives have returned home from their daily shopping excursions with potatoes in their market baskets, there is a limited supply coming into the City. The City Markets Department reports so-and-so-many carloads arriving every day or two, but they never seem to reach our section of the City.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was more fortunate than most housewives recently. On a tip from an ananymous telephone caller, he, accompanied by police officials, went to a barber shop in Sixth Avenue and in the back room found about 16,000 pounds of potatoes, the presence of which has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The spuds were impounded pending further investigation.

At a press table at one of the swanky hotels here on the occasion of a dinner in honor of a foreign President recently, the conversation revolved not around the distinguished visitor—what he might or might not say—nor any of the usual reportorial "shop talk."

When the fruit cup was served, one of the reporters found a menu which mentioned "diamond potatoes." This started a discussion of the degrees of potato starvation suffered by press tables and caused great anticipation of what the reporters looked forward to during the main course. When the waiter arrived with the pième de résistance, the "diamond potatoes" proved to be two round pieces about the size of overgrown peas. As one of the reporters quipped: "They wouldn't fill the cavity in a hen's tooth."

To Change the Subject:

The Gentle Art of Doodling ..... ***By Silence Buck Bellows***

It's what you do with your right hand—and a pencil—while your mouth makes replies to a thread of voice spinning itself into your ear from the telephone receiver in your left hand. To most persons the process is automatic and involuntary. Some incline to mathematics, some to literature, some to geometrics, others to hieroglyphs, and still others to highly impressionistic art. If you don't doodle, it's probably because you have no pencil at hand.

There should be a peg for a theory somewhere in this. Has anyone ever claimed to be able to deduce people's characteristics by analyzing their doodles? There ought to be some fun in that.

With this idea in mind, I began to take some interest in my own doodles, which I had hitherto tossed away in a careless and wasteful manner. I was sure I would make some profound discovery, but I am still unenlightened. The fact is, I jot down—not what the other fellow says, but what I myself am saying; and then I enclose these valuable notations with fences of rings and posies and lollipops. Now by the agile use of imagination, I could deduce a lot of things from that, but none of them is very flattering.

No Yankee Doodlers

I'd rather experiment on somebody else, but I can never catch any of my friends and colleagues in the act. And it's not easy to sneak up on anybody afterward, for the average doodler, after a hasty and rather incredulous glance at his handiwork, usually drops it in the wastebasket.

I know one active doodle laboratory where the would-be theorist might go and pore over a wealth of doodleology. It is a certain telephone booth whose patrons, by virtue of their occupation, are invariably armed with pencils. For that reason the authorities found it wise to install an easily cleaned doodle board, to save the woodwork of the booth itself.

The doodle artists rose nobly to the challenge. But their murals present a knotty problem to the inquiring doodle student; for, instead of confining themselves each to his own doodle, these community-minded workers launched a co-operative project and produced a composite doodle that was an amazement to the eye and a discouragement to theory. One could only gaze with respect.

It all started with a round blob such as any modest and unassuming doodler might produce without half trying. Then someone, conceiving it as the outline of a face, proceeded to add features; a colleague enlarged upon them; someone else beguiled a long conversation by giving the face an over-all dressing of rich ebony and adding a headdress; someone else improved and decorated the eyes and teeth. The headdress grew taller and more imposing every day, and by and by long, leafy wands of vegetation emerged from Jimmy Doodle's ears.

Thus he grew for months. The cleaners, having missed the golden moment when he was comparatively harmless, must have been reluctant to come to grips with him. He finally got so big and developed such a leer that one hesitated to close the door of the booth and be alone with him.

Jimmy 'Dood It'

At last Jimmy grew so arrogant that he encroached beyond the confines of the doodle board. And, like many another expansionist, he finally went too far and got himself obliterated. One day I went into the booth and was aware of a strange and lonely privacy. Jimmy Doodle was no more.

I wonder how the coup was staged. Did the cleaners draw lots for the job? Did each one dash in and do his valiant bit in turn? Or did they seek safety in numbers and attack en masse?

I'll never know. But I am watching the doodle board with interest. A few little doodle seedlings have taken root, but they are hardly worth talking about, after Jimmy. There is the face of a rather surprised-looking young man, done all in red. It's too good for a real doodler. I suspect a cartoonist of doing that. Then there is the number 83, placed upon a sunflower arrangement like a crown upon a cushion. Some inadequate and sharply triangular petals surround the whole—the upper ones green and the lower ones black.

These, as you can see, are little enough. But there is one doodle, evidently a composite, which I have hopes of. It is a forked branch adorned with strange geometrics. At the end of one of the forks perches something that might be a chrysalis, an odd kind of boat, or a bit of modern feminine headgear. At the end of the other fork is a figure which I took two days ago to be an owl. Today I am inclined to think it is a hornets' nest. Surely, now, that means something?

Garrett Fortune For Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 4 (AP)—Gov. Edward E. Martin signed into law today two bills which pave the way for the State of Pennsylvania to collect 80 per cent of the $20,000,000 Henrietta Garrett snuff fortune—and thus end a world-wide scramble among more than 26,000 claimants.

Many of them live in Germany and it has been charged that Hitler would get most of the money should it go to a resident of that country.

One of the laws closes the door to any new claims by stipulating that heirs must put in their bid for an estate within seven years of the passing of the testator. The other act fixes an 80 per cent property tax on estates of persons who pass on without a will and claims are not settled within seven years.

The Philadelphia courts have been trying for seven years to determine who should get the Garrett pot of gold. Mrs. Garrett, a strange little woman who lived obscurely, inherited most of the money from her husband, a Philadelphia snuff manufacturer. When she passed on in 1930—childless and without known heirs—she disposed of only $62,500 by will.

Paraguay and Bolivia Look to Brazil as New Outlet

Wide World; Museum of Modern Art

Expanding Brazil Builds New Roads and Plans Railways to Open South American Hinterland

A new super-highway from the seaport of Santos to the industrial metropolis of São Paulo is shown at the lower right in two stages of construction. Streetcars in Rio de Janeiro are overcrowded at rush hours in good-humored style, lower left. The railway above is the famous cable line from Santos up the 2,700-foot escarpment to the plateau where São Paulo is located. By rail and road, Santos is a principal outlet for the Brazilian interior, and, eventually, for Paraguay and Bolivia. The Brazilian at upper right is an ice-cream vendor on Copacabana Beach in the city of Rio.

Land-locked countries of South America see closer link with main currents of world trade through vast pattern of air, rail, and river transport, with Rio de Janeiro as animating center.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Release of the central South American heartlands of Paraguay and Bolivia more fully into the current of world affairs is taking shape through plans for a vast pattern of air, rail, and river transport, with Brazil as its animating center.

When President Vargas of Brazil recently stood with his guest, President Morinigo of Paraguay, at the new $45,000,000 steel plant of Volta Redonda, they were viewing some of the shining fiber from which this economic fabric is to be woven.

They saw furnaces rising that will be turning out 1,000 tons of steel a day early next year.

From that steel, rails will be rolled to complete long-planned arteries into Bolivia and Paraguay.

Air-Transport Age Foretold

The Paraguayan President also saw factories where airplane engines are being turned out and others where Brazil's almost-untapped reserves of aluminum are coming into production. They foretell an age of unprecedented air transport.

Whether the necessity for railways and roads will be eliminated in this part of South America or merely reduced by air freight, is an unsettled question. It is likely that rail and highway links will be built and integrated with the air lines.

The two Presidents knew—as anyone can see by studying the map—that Paraguay is closer to the main currents of world trade and intercourse by way of Brazil than by way of the present southeastward outlets through Argentina. This is even more the case with Bolivia.

No East-West Roads

Yet across the center of South America there is only one east-west railway of any length. Work is being rushed to make it a transcontinental artery. There are no through auto roads.

When President Morinigo set out from his own Capital of Asunción to visit Rio de Janeiro, he faced a roundabout journey, although the air distance between the two capitals is only 950 miles.

Had President Morinigo flown, he would have looked down on league after league of unbroken tropical forest. The spreading arms of Paraná pines from green crystals of interlocking beauty. Great chocolate-colored rivers wind through the jungle. The white majesty of Iguazú Falls—twice as high as Niagara—passes below in unheard thunder.

Other Routes Slow

Short of flying, there are only two other ways for Paraguayans—or their produce—to reach the outside world. Both are long and circuitous, by river and rail. The more developed way is down the Paraguay River into the Paraná and the Rio de la Plata. This way the river distance from Asunción to Buenos Aires is some 900 miles. A railroad also links the two cities.

The only direct river-rail line into Brazil from Paraguay is the one taken by President Morinigo. He left Asunción by a river packet that churned upstream for nearly 500 miles against the current of the Rio Paraguay. At Porto Esperança, he transferred to the Brazilian railway for a run of 1,100 miles to Rio de Janeiro.

Comparing these two existing outlets for Paraguay, the one through Argentina is 900 miles by river or rail to Buenos Aires, and then more than 1,200 miles by sea to Rio de Janeiro. That totals 2,100 miles, compared with 1,600 miles of river-rail travel by way of interior Brazil.

Rail Work Under Way

Although river transit costs less than rail transit, both Paraguay and Brazil are interested in building, as rapidly as possible, direct rail connections. Work already is proceeding on a railway to connect Concepción on the Paraguay River, 150 miles upstream from Asunción, with Ponta Porá on the Brazilian border. From there a new connection is being built to Campo Grande on the main line to Corumbá. When joined with the Bolivian rail system, this main line will be a transcontinental link to the Pacific.

These pioneer ventures are still much longer than will be possible when the country is opened up in the relatively narrow but wild region between Asunción and the Atlantic coast. The direct distance is only 600 miles to Florianopolis, or Joinville, small Brazilian ports. To São Paulo and Santos in the highly industrialized part of Brazil, the distance would be about 900 rail miles.

Fortunately for the coming development of this virgin empire, there are no serious mountain barriers. The bridging of rivers will be the most exacting task before the engineers.

On the west of Bolivia, by contrast, stands the wall of the Andes. Railways have to climb 16,000 feet merely to cross to the Pacific. While the Pacific lies only 400 miles from Bolivia's oil fields, and the Atlantic 1,200 miles, the route into Brazil offers more long-range advantages.

Close to Vargas

Bovilian President Peñaranda lately in the United States, worked closely with President Vargas as Bolivia became the second South American country to join the United Nations in full war against the Axis. It had been indicated that President Peñaranda may visit Rio de Janeiro on the way back to his own Capital.

While Brazil thus is assuming a position of leadership in South America that long has been sought by Argentina, President Vargas also is strengthening Brazil's position among the United Nations.

To President Morinigo he showed fast new fighter planes from the United States. Troops passed in review that are being groomed for service overseas with armies of the United Nations.

He told of Brazilian military missions to North Africa and French Guiana underlining the increasingly important war role played by Brazil.

Industry Forging Ahead

On the industrial front, Brazil rapidly is forging ahead on a scale that its resources underwrite in an ascending spiral.

São Paulo is mushrooming with new industries. The cutting off of Europe, along with the shipping shortage from the United States, has opened a golden door to the Paulistas. They have marched right in. Brazilian-manufactured articles are replacing many former imports throughout South America.

Those war-born industries already are looking ahead to the peace. They are admirably located for supplying the tremendous hinterland of South America as it is opened up.

Brazilians regard their country as belonging to the interior, even though the most developed areas, with fine ports, are along the 4,000-mile coast. In the great interior States of Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Paraná, and Matto Grosso lie the bulk of Brazil's industrial resources. The future Federal District has been located in the State of Goyaz, 600 miles from the coast.

Along nearly 2,000 miles of Brazil's frontier, deep in the Continent, extend Bolivia and Paraguay. Both of those countries have been turned southward in the past for their outlets, rather than eastward toward Brazil. Rivers that provide natural traffic arteries run into Argentina. Railways from the Argentine connect with Asunción and La Paz, the two land-locked capitals.

The surprising thing, now brought to the fore by President Morinigo's visit to Brazil, is that the "natural" or "geographic" dependence of Paraguay and Bolivia on Argentina is to be considerably modified in the future. Both Bolivia and Paraguay already are drawn directly into the northern air networks of the Continent. Travelers from the United States to Rio de Janeiro may fly either down the east coast of South America or down the west coast. In the latter case, they cross via La Paz and Corumbá to São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Asunción is joined to Rio de Janeiro by an air line passing over Iguazú Falls.

For years Brazil and Bolivia have been working toward completion of a rail line from Corumbá to Santa Cruz in Bolivia, in the oil belt.

In railway negotiations with Bolivia, a significant provision has been made. This is for construction of a spur from Santa Cruz to the nearest port on the river system connecting with the Amazon. Bolivian oil or other produce destined for export then could reach the sea by a rail and river voyage no longer—but at present far more difficult—than that required to reach Buenos Aires. And from Belém at the mouth of the Amazon, the sea voyage to Europe or the United States is a neat 4,000 miles shorter than the route from Buenos Aires!

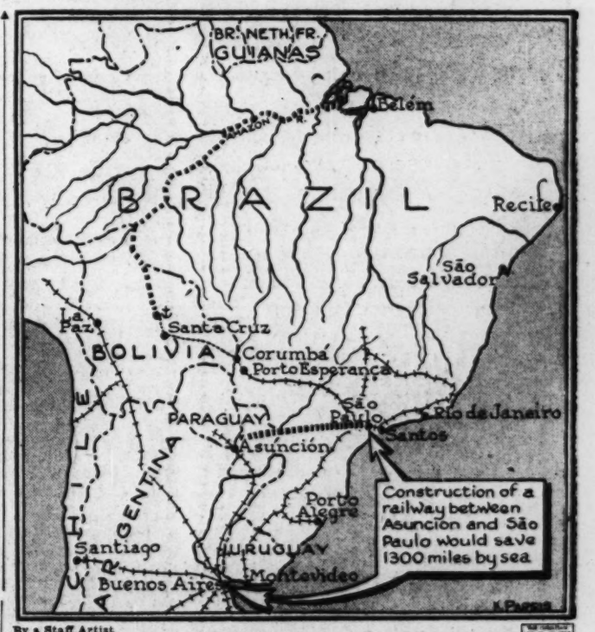
Before either Bolivia or Paraguay can benefit from these new transportation short cuts, great but feasible engineering works must be accomplished. River rapids must be by-passed, and bridges built on a large scale.

Brazil has the iron, the coming industries, the initiative, as well as the fullest technical and financial assistance of the United States. All of this undoubtedly gave direction to the Presidential consultations in Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil-Paraguay Collaboration Grows

President Morinigo of Paraguay, continuing his official visits to other American countries, today is flying to the United States.

Before starting on this trip, he made an extended tour of Brazilian industrial centers as guest of President Vargas. The accompanying article tells of the growing collaboration between Brazil and Paraguay that received an impetus during the presidential conferences.



By a Staff Artist

Coming Short-Cuts to World Centers

Paraguay and Bolivia, bound by geography to southward outlets through river and rail systems converging on Buenos Aires, are seeking new routes through Brazil. The Asunción-Santos outlet is already under construction to join the Porto Esperança-Santos Railway. Later it is hoped to have a more direct route, as indicated by the heavy dotted line. The anchor near Santa Cruz in Bolivia shows the projected rail-river connection for an outlet down the Amazon to Belém.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'The Lark Ascending'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Arnold van Wyk (South Africa): Three Improvisations on Dutch Folk Songs for Piano Duet; Audrey Bowman: Four Songs for Baritone and Piano; Barnard Stevens: Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello; Noel Mewton-Wood (Australia): Trio for Violin, Viola and Cello; Michael Tippett: Second String Quartet.

On leaving Wigmore Hall after listening to these works, the offspring of some of our younger composers, one found oneself thinking rather inconsequentially of a letter which recently caught the eye in a London weekly. The writer complained that so many of the plans for a new world seemed to come from "the minds of elderly Trade Union officials."

To him these plans evoked pictures of little suburban houses, "with tidy little couples—rather too house-proud perhaps—" living in them. "It is all so prim, so elderly, so desirable—but," said the writer, "it does not strike me as being a lark." There was no enthusiasm, no zest, and "nothing is achieved without zest." The Elizabethans had it; even the Victorians had it in certain directions.

♪ ♪ ♪

What to the writer of the letter seemed to be lacking now was a body of people prepared "to turn the world upside down, not for security and short hours and high wages, but for the sheer lark of making something new and then seeing whether it works."

Then the words "making something new," recalled another letter, a letter written nearly a hundred years ago by Wagner to Liszt. Referring to a fellow composer who was remodelling an old work, the great man asks in his best high-flying hortatory style: "Are these men not alive? How can an artist create if not out of the stuff of life, and of what artistically productive import is life if it does not impel the artist to ever fresh creations expressive of life? . . . What can have become of the fount of all art if the New does not gush forth irresistibly, or even exhaust itself utterly, in new creations? O ye people, never mistake this manufacture for Art. . . . My children, make new things, new things and again new things! If ye cling to what is old, the devil of unproductivity has you and ye are the most miserable of all artists!"

Wagner, it will be noticed, conducted even his correspondence with a certain zest. Lizst, whose musical affections were, as a biographer says, large enough to hold a world of composers, and whose innovations sometimes shocked Wagner himself, must have chuckled as he read this homily.

With possibly one exception, the composers we had just heard seemed incapable of a lark. The listener waited for adventures which never arrived. It was all so prim, so elderly, the sort of music that evoked tidy little couples of the high-brow type, listening in "arty" little suburban houses. What may be called the "new philistine" was the only "new" thing about it. And even with the absence of the unhackneyed or expefimental, it was difficult to picture these composers as founts gushing forth anything irresistibly. Manufacture once more triumphed over Art.

Nowadays the English traveler is confronted by a notice at every railroad booking office asking, "Is your journey necessary?" It might be a good idea if this inquiry faced the composer at the top of every clean sheet of manuscript paper. Too many young composers are in the position of the hesitant man who, when asked by the patient booking clerk what station actually he wanted, replied, "What stations have you got?" They are sure neither of where they are going nor even where they want to go. In other words, they lack any definite aesthetic aim or conviction. Without these, enthusiasm is difficult—there is nothing to be enthusiastic about.

♪ ♪ ♪

And perhaps the reverse is also true. A generation or so ago young painters, poets, writers, and even dancers added to the gaiety of nations by snowballing the public with manifestos and ephemeral little journals devoted to "the sheer lark of making something new and then seeing whether it works." Was not Stravinsky himself an avowed upholder of Ricciotto Canudo's "Manifesto de l'art célébriste" (January, 1914) which, among other things, embraced the ideal, "Against all sentimentalism in art and life, we purpose a nobler and purer art, which does not touch the heart but which stirs the intellect, which does not charm but which creates thought."

This, of course, was the inevitable reaction from nineteenth-century romanticism. Like all such reactions, it went too far. The works which followed these manifestos were often much less amusing than their literary fanfares, but the enthusiasm and passion for the New of the Fauves, the Cubists, the Symbolists, and the rest produced works which easily outlived the movements which they sponsored. And at least they resisted the wiles of Wagner's "devil of unproductivity."

♪ ♪ ♪

The minute cross-section of younger British composers heard at Wigmore Hall under the auspices of Messrs. Boosey and Hawkes failed to reveal another Walton or a Britten, but cannot be blamed for that—both these, it will be remembered, had an early zest for larks. With one exception, a feeling for medium was conspicously absent. Aubrey Bowman's songs were unvocal, and the piano seemed to take little or no interest musically in the voice part or the voice part in the piano. In his trio Bernard Stevens revolved in so narrow an orbit rhythmically and tonally that the listener could not but recall the abjective Falstaff applied to "iteration." Noel Mewton-Wood uses a chromatic idiom in a machinelike way. From so able an interpreter of contemporary piano works one expected more than paper-music.

Michael Tippett's Second String Quartet, a little loose in texture, left the impression of having given its composer some fun in the writing of it. Here is a feeling for string color, rhythmical resource and vitality and a certain gusto that betokens a talent. One hopes that he will turn a deaf ear to the approval already coming from academic quarters and "make new things, new things and again new things." His aesthetic is still fluid, if at present without deep conviction. It would be a pity if he crystallized into one of those "official" musicians with a handle to their name, who are horrified by the idea that their art lives by change.

Courtesy, The Cleveland Museum of Art

Mlle. Romaine Lacaux

Oil by Pierre Auguste Renoir, acquired by the Cleveland Museum

Dame Sybil Thorndike in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Eire

It was a happy thought on the part of Hilton Edwards and Michael MacLiammoir to invite Dame Sybil Thorndike to appear at the Gaiety Theater as guest player. Dublin playgoers packed the house nightly for a fortnight and enjoyed acting which recalled the palmiest days of the old Gaiety.

Dublin has had the privilege of seeing the great English actress in two of her finest roles, as Mrs. Alving in Ibsen's "Ghosts," and Lady Cecily Waynefleete in Shaw's "The Conversion of Captain Brassbound." In both plays she had the support of outstanding members of the Gate Theater Productions. Hilton Edwards was the producer.

There was expectancy on the opening night, and when Dame Sybil made her first entrance, in "Ghosts," she received a welcome which completely drowned her opening lines and compelled her to step out of character to acknowledge the reception. After the performance she made a speech of thanks. She was visibly moved by the enthusiasm and hospitality of the audience. Similar scenes have taken place at every subsequent performance in which she has appeared.

Dame Sybil brought to the part of Mrs. Alving all the savoir faire natural to a woman of her social standing and breeding. We first meet her as the perfect hostess who makes everyone feel at home. No one would ever suspect from her poise that she was hiding a terrible secret. Concealment was never for a moment evident until the time came for disclosure. Then her decision to reveal the truth was visibly preceded by a mental struggle in which family loyalty fought against her horror at the deception to which she had been accessory.

Similarly, in Shaw's comedy, Dame Sybil's acting was a tour de force. Lady Cecily Waynefleete is probably the most womanly and charmingly human of all Shaw's female characters except Saint Joan. As she moves through the three acts, she seems happily unaware of the sinister atmosphere that surrounds her. Men, hard, cruel, and merciless, go down before her like ninepins. Furthermore, to their astonishment, they seemed to like the experience.

Dame Sybil's technique is free from any suggestion of the mechanical. She brings to every part she plays a sound knowledge of human nature in all its phases and foibles.

J. J. H.

Comedy Best Done at Stratford

By Percy Allen

Stratford-Upon-Avon

The Festival Shakespeare Season at the Memorial Theater has made a successful beginning, with attendances even larger than those of last year—a satisfactory result in view of the difficulties of transport in this fourth year of the war. The audiences, moreover, are very appreciative. Mr. W. H. Savery, the General Manager, told me that the applause given to "Twelfth Night," at the fall of the curtain on the opening evening, was the loudest and longest sustained that he remembered having heard for many years.

This is not to say that either the company or the production reaches the standard that we should like to see established and maintained in our national Shakespeare Theater. The company, as a whole, is below the strength of last year's. Miss Margaretta Scott and Messrs. George Hayes and Jay Laurier are much missed, and many individual newcomers, particularly among the younger ones, having played little Shakespeare hitherto, have difficulty with the rhythmic poetry, and cannot always bring to their work the breadth and largeness of style which Shakespeare imperatively demands. But they are a keen and enthusiastic company, of whom the younger players, eager to learn, try to atone by zest and energy for an admitted lack of experience.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Baliol Holloway is again here to bring once more to the Festival his versatile histrionic ability and matured mastery of leading parts, including Bottom, Kent, Falstaff, and Henry V. The other male leads are taken by Mr. Abraham Sofaer, an admirably audible and incisive actor, well gifted vocally, and with fine articulation and command of expressive gesture, though deficient occasionally in that quality of creative imagination which evokes a character as vividly as it enacts a part. His Lear and Iago, with the Kent and Othello of Mr. Holloway, were four deeply impressive performances.

Messrs. Geoffrey Wincot and Charles Reading, of whom the latter has designed the scenic settings, are also kept busy. But I should like to see the two leading men more strongly supported.

Among the actresses in the present company no one equals Miss Margaretta Scott, who has been leading lady for the past two years, but in Miss Patricia Jesel, niece of Miss Lillah McCarthy (Lady Keble), the company has a young player of promise who will be heard of again. Miss Jessel has an attractive and interesting stage presence, combined with swift intelligence and sensibility. She has not, as yet, very much power; but her comedy, especially as Helena in the "Dream," was very truthful, and so also was her Mistress Ford in "Merry Wives," to the equally successful Mrs. Page of Miss Alison Pickard.

♪ ♪ ♪

The other leads are played by Miss Ana Konstam, who did best in the Princess of France in "Henry V." The performances that I preferred were the "Dream" and "Merry Wives," both produced by Baliol Holloway, and "Othello," produced by Mr. Milton Rosmer, director of the festival, replacing Mr. Iden Payne who is back in America after directing the Stratford Festival for seven years.

One important change of policy is at once noticeable. Mr. Rosmer pays much more attention to the theatrically dramatic possibilities of each play than did Mr. Payne, who, as textual expert, was too often content to concentrate upon the stage grouping and the words.

Summing up, one's conclusion is that, as in 1942, the festival company is at its best in comedy, because, with individual exceptions, the heavy tragedies are beyond its powers.

Philadelphia Print Club

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

A newcomer, Fermin Rocker of Crom Pound, New York, won the Charles M. Lea prize for the best print in the twentieth annual exhibition of American etching at the Philadelphia Print Club. Titled "Andromeda," the etching poses a frightened nude on the shore among broken columns, while a lancer with shield hurtles over the water to kill a sea dragon.

"Andromeda" is one of a number of nudes contributed by different artists. The annual, in fact, restores the nude to favor as subject material, and lavishes upon it a variety of technical treatment.

Doel Reed's "Nude," an aquatint, has firm, definite outlines. Isabelle Lazarus Miller's "My Favorite Nude," an etching and aquatint, is concerned with a painter-quality that relies on tonality, subtle wash-like passages, and the effect of the over-all composition.

In favor again, is the portrait. Theodore Benson offers an etching of Carl van Doren; Pasquale Masiello a little sketch of his mother; Oskar Stoesse, one of "Mrs. F."

Thus, in general, the annual suggests a print makers' reaction against story-telling topical material, and a throw-back to a less violent type of subject.

Unlike American etching shows of a decade or so ago, however, the throw-back does not argue a blackout of the imagination. Some of the vigor achieved through recent exercise of journalistic subject matter is retained, less as journalism than as an imaginative approach.

♪ ♪ ♪

True, no doubt, the more traditional prints claim a higher degree of technical artistry, but the purely imaginative conceptions pique interest and curiosity beyond that of "how-did-he-do-it."

Ralph Fabri, whose multi-figure composites have been a stimulating addition to etching shows for some years, offers "The Rape of Europa" and "Pursuit of Happiness," both highly imaginative compositions, the former weaving its episodes around a central focus of the bull, the other marshaling a horde of scenes, from early American colonization to the air age of today, and throwing them together with more enthusiasm than design aforethought.

Honorable mentions in the show went to Armin Landeck for "Skylights," a city roofscape; to Lawrence Kupferman for "Victorian Mansion," and to Federico Castellon, master of tonal subtleties, for his "Mexican Couple."

Technical dexterity is the common denominator of all the prints singled out this year for honors. Bold light and shade contrasts in architectural statements bring life to "Skylights" and to "Victorian Mansion," with accent on skylight diagonals in the former, and sharp shadow angles in the latter. But Kupferman has tried his hand also at a more imaginative composition, "Fantasia Americana, 1880," in which an old-fashioned train, suggested station, and another Victorian mansion are brought together in somewhat satiric relationship.

Castellon's "Mexican Couple" pulses with a human sympathy that is patently lacking in the basically architectural renderings even when, as in "Victorian Mansion," little figures are introduced for the sake of accent and scale. There is warmth in Castellon's art.

♪ ♪ ♪

The American Museum of Photography is staging a comprehensive memorial exhibition of the work of Elias Goldensky, who for some 45 of his 75 years was an outstanding portraitist in this city.

Goldensky's history is colorful. Photography, in a sense, was his birthright, as his father maintained a photographic studio in a little town near Kiev, Russia. But Elias showed talent as an actor, appearing in many productions in Kiev.

His subsequent success in the posing of sitters and models often has been attributed to his own experience as an actor. He knew well what to do with hands, and how to make them expressive. The tilt of a head, the movement of the body, the turn of an eye all had for him basic dramatic meaning, and he used his knowledge to bring a touch of the dramatic to his pictures.

Two of his albums, now on view, have particular interest as souvenirs of vivid personalities. One is his Gorki album, containing portraits of the author. The other is an Annette Kellerman album, or rather, three albums, one posing the swimmer in street garb; a second in swimming attire, and a third in the nude.

While a majority of the photographs on view are portraits, one wall is hung with the nudes for which Goldensky also was well known. Beautifully modeled by play of light and shade, these figures, while eloquent of their period, have a grace and delicacy that is universal.

Light Fare Popular in London

By Harold Hobson

London

I think I prefer Firth Shephard's musicals, on the whole, to his dramatics. The general public does not agree, because it likes all Firth Shephard shows equally well. "The Man Who Came to Dinner," which he is presenting at the Savoy Theater, has been running for 16 months. It had already been played five or six times when I first saw it; and I remember the date with some distinctness because after the show I went round to see Robert Morley, who plays the lead, and he told me he thought the audience had been less responsive than usual, being depressed by news which had come through an hour or two previously of the loss of the Repulse and The Prince of Wales in the Pacific. That was in December, 1941, and the piece is still flourishing.

The Jessie Matthews musical comedy, "Wild Rose," based on Jerome Kern's "Sally," filled the huge Princess Theater for many months, and Leslie Henson in "Fine and Dandy," that witty and spectacular revue, kept the Saville crowded for nearly a year. Dame Lilian Braithwaite's "Arsenic and Old Lace," at the Strand, is one of the biggest smash hits London has ever known.

"Junior Miss," also under Mr. Shephard's banner, comes to the Saville, replacing Mr. Henson's show, with a great record of managerial prosperity to maintain. It seems fully equal to its task. Some critics appear to find the children in it lacking in charm. The dictatorial manner in which they manipulate their parents' affairs, in their well-meaning officiousness bringing them simultaneously to the brink of divorce and ruin, offends against some British conceptions of propriety.

The precociousness of these young people, men and women at 13, is not attractive to certain sober critical faculties, which remain unwooed even by the discovery that the grown-up Americans in the play restore the balance by being babies at 40.

But these unfavorable opinions are confined to the newspapers. That part of the audience whose simple function it is to hand over money at the box office accompanies the play with continuous gales of happy laughter, provoked principally by Joan White as a guzzling little schoolgirl whose filmfed imagination leads her to imagine that her father (Ronald Ward) is about to desert her mother, and that her long-lost uncle (Frank Leighton) is a criminal of 10 years' standing. Both men endure this really frightful child with commendable fortitude.

Lupino Lane has brought a new musical comedy, "La-di-Da-di-Da-di-Da," to the Victoria Palace. Playgoers who have seen plays about diamond necklaces before may be reassured to learn that this piece is about no less than four diamond necklaces. They are not missing necklaces, either. On the contrary, they turn up only too insistently, in ornaments on the mantelpiece, in coat pockets, and occasionally even in the family safe.

Mr. Lane tries to burgle them. His mother-in-law tried to lose them. His father-in-law tries to value them. His friend (Richard Dolman) tries to get hold of them as legal security. But no one can get a firm grip on them. They always turn up in the wrong place, accompanied by a good deal of simple fun, and one excellent tune, after which the show is named.

Royal Scottish Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh, Scotland

This year's Academy is not sensational. Many of the young artists are away on active service and the prewar practice of inviting loan works has had to be discontinued. Nevertheless, the exhibition is of a high standard, and is well hung.

The Guthrie Award, bestowed annually on the best picture by a young Scottish artist, has been divided this year between Colin Gibson, of Monifieth, Angus, and Alberto Morocco of Aberdeen.

Older artists such as James Kay, R. B. Nisbet, James A. Morris and William Walls are well represented. The President, Sir George Pirie, is represented by three characteristic works. His "Mare and Foal" shows his subtle rendering and sensitive drawing. Among older Academicians John Duncan is well represented. His imaginative power and mastery of pattern and execution are best seen in "Queen of Sheba."

There are many fine portraits by men like David Alison, Henry Lintot, Robert Sivell, and David Foggie. But, as usual, landscape occupies the most prominent place. Stanley Cursiter conveys a sense of space in "The Island" (in his beloved Orkney). "The Road" is less majestic but quite as alluring. Maclauchlan Milne delights in pattern and color in his "Sannox Bay." In a group of vigorous landscapes William MacTaggart, W. M. Glass, and W. G. Gillies all stand out.

The sculpture section is specially good. "Three Clydesdales," by Phyllis M. Bone, one of the three women associates of the Academy, was sold on the opening day. Sculpture in Scotland tends to be neglected by the public, and the sale of an important piece of this kind on the opening day is remarkable. Miss Bone has an exceptional capacity for animal sculpture and fine work by her can be seen in the Scottish Memorial at Edinburgh Castle.

In the architectural section a feature has been made of rural buildings. A selection of illustrations of old villages has been included along with the recent work for purposes of comparison.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Organ Music

Triptych for Organ, by August Maekelberghe. (Movements: No. 1, "Dawn again"; No. 2, "Softly along the road of evening in a twilight dim with rose"; No. 3, "Twixt darkness and light.") New York: H. W. Gray Co. Inc. Grade V. $1.25.

The collective movements of this threefold suite produce an excellent ensemble, with variety of style and contrasting color; also may be played individually. The background of the "Campana" motive in No. 1 (an improvisation on "Puer Natus Est") provides a fitting, dignified setting for this theme. Following the *fff* climax, a quiet ending prepares for a gracious introduction to No. 2. The delicate oboe melody and lively center section of this movement lead to a well-constructed Prelude. "Tony-Y Botel" is the subject for the Improvisation of No. 3. The theme of this splendid Postlude is cleverly developed: supplemented by massive chords.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chorale Prelude "Watchman" (Lowell Mason), by T. Tertius Noble. New York: Galaxy Music Corp. Grade IV. $.75.

Dr. Noble has developed the familiar hymn tune, "Watchman tell us of the night," in a peaceful, expressive style, having a melodious, well-written accompaniment. A beautiful Prelude.

♪ ♪ ♪

Three Miniatures by George Frederick McKay. (Movements: No. 1, Chorale. "A child's prayer"; No. 2, Aubade. "Morning Song"; No. 3 Noël. New York: J. Fischer & Bro. Grade IV. $.75.

This charming, imaginative group is well written, having unusual harmony. Not difficult to read.

♪ ♪ ♪

Piano Music

Twenty Four Chorale Preludes by Johann Sebastian Bach, compiled and arranged by Felix Guenther for Piano Solo. New York: Edward B. Marks Music Co. Grades IV and V. $1.

This volume affords the pianist an opportunity to add to his library a well-arranged collection of transcriptions having great musical beauty and value. Particularly well suited for devotional services.

Giant of the Mountains by Heinrich Gebhard. Providence, R. I.: Axelrod Publications Inc. Grade IV. $.60.

For the opening, a well-chosen "Giant" motif in A minor is placed in the bass, accompanied by broken chords which melt by means of arpeggios into a light, moving Allegretto in A major. The return to the minor Maestoso affords a masterly ending. Provides opportunity for style and interpretation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sacred Solos

Love, by Sydney Twinn (Key of D only—D to F), Grade V; Satisfied, by Walter P. Zimmerman (high in E flat—E flat to E flat, low in C—C to C) Grade III; poems by Mary Baker Eddy, copyright and published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston. Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, Selling Agent. $.60 each.

This appropriate, melodious setting of "Love," by a British composer, enjoys originality and colorful harmony; has interest for the singer.

To the dynamic poem "Satisfied," it is unusual to find written a simple setting such as this one. The hymn style chosen by Mr. Zimmerman suitably suggests strength and allows freedom of motion and interpretation.

♪ ♪ ♪

I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes Unto the Hills by Edward E. Bennett. Edward Schuberth & Co. Inc. New York: Text from Psalm 121. (Key of G minor only—D to G.) Grade IV. $.30

A churchly solo for medium voice with good, moving accompaniment: musical ideas well contrasted. Would be benefited by the addition of a low key.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fear Ye Not, O Israel by Clara Edwards. New York: G. Schirmer Inc. Text from Jeremiah 30. (High in D flat—D flat to A flat, low in A flat—A flat to E flat.) Grade IV. $.75.

A dignified, serious setting of the familiar text in which the writer presents an uninvolved vocal line and a straightforward accompaniment. Long but not difficult.

(Grades: III—simple to medium; IV—medium; V—medium to difficult; VI—difficult.)

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

Air-Cooled COLONIAL— EVENINGS AT 8:30 MATS. WED.-SAT. 2:30 SUMMER PRICES
BARGAIN MATINEES WEDS. 55c and $1.10. NO HIGHER
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR 2 WEEKS
The Record Breaking GAYEST COMEDY OF ALL!
"Junior Miss"
GOOD ORCH. SEATS, NIGHTS & SAT. MATS. $1.65
Some Orchestra and All Box Seats, Nights, $2.20
Gallery Seats 55c all performances. Mail Orders Filled.

THE MERRY WIDOW
MAT. TODAY 2:30 TONIGHT 8:30
Franz Lehar's Classic Operetta
*KITTY CARLISLE
*WILBUR EVANS
Presented by Clarence Nordstrom
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Downtown Ticket Office: Wilbur Theatre
Evenings: $2.20 to 55c. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, $1.65 to 55c (Tax Incl.)
No Performance Sunday Evening—Regular Performance Monday Night
Money for Sunday Night's Performance will be refunded at the Box Office

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
MARIA MONTEZ
JON HALL · SABU
WHITE SAVAGE
in TECHNICOLOR
with Cowboy in Manhattan
FRANCES LANGFORD-LESH ERROL

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Lana Turner · Robert Young
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS
plus "HARRIGAN'S KID"

SOUTH STATION
COMEDY · SPORTS · NEWS · 2½ HR PROGRAM
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS OF CALL
AND OTHER SUBJECTS

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Alan Ladd · Loretta Young
"CHINA"
Plus "We Hired the Boss"

TELEPIX
OFFICER CANDIDATES AT MIAMI
NEWS REELS
Bird Bags—Cartoons
Gold in Peru

XETER Kenmore 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
GLENN FORD-RANDOLPH SCOTT
"THE DESPERADOES"
ANN MILLER
"REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY"
"DESERT VICTORY"
SUN. "HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
ABBOTT and COSTELLO
"IT AIN'T HAY"
OFFICIAL FILM "DESERT VICTORY"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
John Steinbeck's
"THE MOON IS DOWN"
Plus Laurel and Hardy
In "JITTERBUGS"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
Alice Faye · John Payne · Jack Oakie
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
Plus "Dixie Dugan" with Lois Andrews

ALLSTON, MASS.

CAPITOL Matinee 1:45—Eve. 7:50
LATEST NEWS
JOHN CARROLL "HIT PARADE OF 1943"
ROBERT PRESTON "NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
SPENCER TRACY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
"KEEPER of the FLAME"
QUIET PLEASE!
Sun., Mon., Tues.: Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara
IMMORTAL SERGEANT
MARGIN FOR ERROR

BROOKLINE, MASS.

COOLIDGE CORNER · BROOKLINE VILLAGE
FAYE PAYNE OAKIE
HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO
also "BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD"
Deanna Durbin · Edmund O'Brien
"AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY"
"Great Impersonation"

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 8:00
Greer GARSON · Ronald COLMAN
"RANDOM HARVEST"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:15
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
POPS
Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10, Tax Inc.
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

NEW YORK (STAGE)

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET By Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75
SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-CONDITIONED

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40.
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE · ALFRED DRAKE · JOSEPH BULOFF · JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $3.75

Pulitzer Prize Play
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED · CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:40. Next Matinee Saturday 2:40.

"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT"—World-Tel.
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY · Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, West of B'way. Cl. 6-9200
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

'MY FRIEND FLICKA'
Plus In Person Hildegarde · The HARTMANS · Larry ADLER · Hazel SCOTT · The MERRY MACS
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Imperial Theatre
"Crash Dive"
with
Tyrone Power—Anne Baxter
SUN. THRU WED.—JUNE 6-9

NEW AND OLD BOOKS
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
PERIODICALS
Smith & McCance
5 Ashburton Pl. Boston, Mass.
Established 1886

CARL FISCHER, Inc.
takes pleasure in announcing
its new selling agency for
SOLO and CHORAL SETTINGS of POEMS
by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Send for our new catalog giving complete listing, key, range, grade, and price.
To be ready by July 1: THE SACRED HOUR AT THE PIANO—a collection of piano music compiled, edited and arranged by Ruth Barrett Arno ($1.25) . . . a worthy complement to "The Sacred Hour at the Organ" by Ruth Barrett Arno ($1.50) and "The Sacred Hour of Song" by Mack Harrell (high and medium voice, each $1.00).
Order from your local dealer—or
CARL FISCHER, Inc.
62 Cooper Square NEW YORK 119 W. 57th St.
Boston · Chicago · Dallas · Los Angeles

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales	700,000
Previous day's sales	1,234,355
1943 volume to date	153,472,078
1942 volume to date	45,807,512

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	51.9	Prev. day	52.1
Month ago	50.2	Year ago	35.7
1943 high	52.1	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp 1.45e	18	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Adams-Millis 2½g	1	31	31	31	
Addressograph (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Air Reduction (1a)	4	48¼	48½	48½	+ ¼
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	75¼	75¼	75¼	
Alaska Juneau	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Allegheny Corp	16	2½	2¼	2½	+ 1/16
Allegh pf 150we	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Allegheny pf xw	2	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Allegheny pr pf	2	35½	35	35	— ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	25	28½	28	28½	+ ½
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	2	160¼	160¼	160¼	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	15	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	11	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem (½g)	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	85½	85½	85½	+ ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½w	1	6⅞¼	6⅞¼	6⅞¼	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note .40g	4	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
Am Bank N pf 3	† 20	57	57	57	
Am Bosch (¼ew)	6	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ½eg	5	39	39	39	
Am Cable & Rad	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	4	88½	88½	88½	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	18	44¾	43⅞	44	+ ½
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	1	78½	78½	78½	—1
Am Ch & Cable 1g	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Am Ch&Chl pf 5	† 10	113	113	113	
Am Colortype .50g	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
Am Cryst Sug ¼ag	5	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am Distill	6	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Am European 1½g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Export L (1g)	2	27	27	27	
Am & For Pow	86	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92x	1	81	81	81	+ ¼
Am & F P 2pf	83	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ¼
Am-Haw 5% 11½g	1	34	34	34	
Am Hide & Leath	8	4½	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	† 10	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜	+ ¼
Am Ice	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Am Internat 1Ae	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .30g	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 31/4k	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Am M & Met 3½g	6	10	10	10	
Am News 1.80	† 40	31⅜	31	31	
Am Pow & Lt	14	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	4	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	10	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ¼
Am Rad & St .30g	36	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ¼
Am Roll Mill .40g	21	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	† 1	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
Am Saf Raz ½eg	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	9	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7	† 20	150	150	150	—1¾
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	4	28	27¾	27¾	
Am Stores (3½g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	5	31	30½	31	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	156⅛	155⅝	156⅛	+ ½
Am Tob B (3a)	6	61½	61½	61½	
Am Tob pf (6)	† 40	139¼	139	139¼	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½eg	67	11½	10½	11½	+1
Am Viscose (1g)	12	44⅞	44¼	44¾	+ ⅝
Am Wat Wks	7	8	8	8	
Am Woolen	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	1	71	71	71	
Am Zinc L & S	4	6½	6½	6½	
Anaconda 1g	23	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
Anac W&C 1.4g	† 10	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Armour Del pf (7)	2	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
Arm Ill	45	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	4	62½	62	62½	+1
Armstrong Ck ½2g	¼	40¾	40	40¾	+1
Arnold Const (¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Artloom Corp .20g	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½9g	7	15⅜	12	12⅜	+ ½
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 10	105	105	105	
Atch T & S F 3g	7	57	56¾	57	
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	86	86	86	
Atl Ctl Line 1½g	3	34⅞	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .30g	11	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ¼
Atl Refin pf 4	† 30	111	111	111	
Atlas Corp 1½g	20	13	12⅞	13	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g	† 210	61	60	61	+1
Austin Nichols	2	41½	41¼	41⅜	
Aviation Corp .10g	22	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	28	18½	18⅜	18½	
Balt & Ohio	31	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	12¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	11	11	11	— ¼
Barber Asph	4	21	21	21	
Barker Bros	11	20⅞	21	21	+ ⅜
Barker pf 2¾	† 20	114¾	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅞
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	15	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
Beech-N Pack 4	1	107	107	107	+3
Bell Airc (2e)	11	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 2½g	9	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60g	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Ben L Ln pr pf 2½	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
Best Foods (.60)	2	14⅜	14½	14½	+ ¼
Beth Steel (3g)	28	65½	64⅞	65½	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ½
Black & Dck 1.60	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	11	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	6	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	55½	55¼	55½	+ ½
Bon Ami A (4)	† 10	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
Bono Strs 1.60	4	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	15	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	19	33¾	33⅛	33½	+ ½
Boston & Maine	11	5		5	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	3	35¾	35½	35½	
Bridgeport Br 1½g	7	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	23	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
Bristol-Myers .90g	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1.4g	27	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
Bruns-Balke (1½g)	1	18	18	18	
Bucyrus-Erie ½eg	14	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	7	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 20	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅜
Budd Wheel ¼eg	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Burling Mills .70g	4	31	31	31	
Burr Add M .60	50	15¼	14¾	15	+ ¼
Bush Term .20g	10	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
Bush TBpf1¼k	† 20	40	40	40	
Butler Bros .30g	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	4	17½	17¼	17¾	
Byron Jack ½eg	1	24½	24½	24½	
Calif Pack 1½	2	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet & H .45g	5	8⅛	8	8	
Campbell Wyn ½g	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Can D G Ale .60	2	23	23	23	
Canad Pacific	16	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
Carc C & D (5)	† 20	95¾	95¾	95¾	
Caterpil Trac (2)	5	49½	49	49½	+ ½
Celanese Cp ½2g	7	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	† 10	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
Celotex Corp 1½	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Cent Aguirre 2½	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Cent. Found .10g	18	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J	18	18½	18	18	+1
Cent Vio Sug 21½g	8	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Cer-teed 6 pf	† 120	60¼	60	60¼	+ ½
Chain Belt (1½g)	1	18	18	18	
Checker Cab	1	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	15	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Chi Gt West	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4½k	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Chi Mail Or ⅓e	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Chi R Is & Pac	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Chi R&Pac 6 pf	4	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Childs Co	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	27	81¾	80¾	81¾	+1⅜
City Invest	† 70	52	51	52	+1
City Stores	1	5	5	5	
Clev El Il pf 4½	†	113¾	113¼	113¾	+ ¼
Clev Graph Br ½2g	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Clev Gr B pf 5	† 20	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Cluett Peabody 1g	8	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola A (3)	† 30	65	65	65	
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	7	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Colo-P-P pf4¼	† 10	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Collins & Aik	1	26½	26½	26½	
Col & South 1nf	† 40	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Col Fuel & Ir ½9g	12	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Col G & El	58	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	70	69½	70	+1¾
Col G&E 5 pf 5	† 40	62½	61¾	62½	
Colum Pict 1g	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Comi Credit (3)	9	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+ ⅜
Comi Invest Tr 3	9	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	+ ⅞
Comi I T cup4¼k	† 10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Comi Solvents .30g	9	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Comwith & South	36	1	1	1	
Con & So pf 3k	7	58½	58⅛	58½	+ ½
Comwith Ed .70g	25	24	23¾	24	
Conde Nast 1½g	4	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
Consol-Naira (1)	2	25	24⅞	2	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½2g	2	22¼	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Coppor	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	19	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	1	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cons Film pf 2½ct	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½g	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
Cons R R Cuba pf	36	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
Consol's Coal	9	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ¼
Cons Pr pf 4½	† 30	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	+ ¼
Container Cp ½2g	1	23	23	23	
Cont. Bak ½2g	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Cont. Can (½2g)	3	36⅛	36	36⅛	
Cont. Dia Fib .45g	8	18⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
Cont. Ins 1.60a	2	49	48⅞	49	+ ¼
Cont. Motors .30g	21	7	6⅞	7	
Cont. Oil Del (1)	6	35	35	35	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 150	45	44½	45	+ ½
Corn Products 2.60	6	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 70	179½	179½	179½	
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	36	22	21¾	21¾	
Cream of Wh 3½g	5	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
Crosley Cp (½2e)	5	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
Crow Ck & S ½2e	5	30⅜	29¾	30	— ⅛
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	43	43	43	+1
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	13	36⅛	36¼	36⅜	+1
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	79½	79¼	79½	+ ¼
Cuba RR pf	† 360	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 4ag	49	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
Cub-Am S cv pf5½	2	106	106	106	
Cudahy Pack	21	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	19	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	† 20	76	76	76	
Curt P pr pf 1½ck	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	30	8⅝	8½	8½	
Curtiss-Wr A ½2g	1	23½	23½	23½	
Davison Chem .50e	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	6	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	5	34	34	34	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	9	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
Del Lack & West	20	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	3	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	3	19	19	19	
Devoe & R A 1	† 290	29½	29	29½	+1
Diam T Motor ½2g	1	15½	15½	15½	
Dist Corp-S 1r2.22	3	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	† 91	42½	42⅜	42½	
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	3	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Domin Mines h1.20g	4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	16	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1e	8	26¾	26½	26¾	
du Pont pf (4½)	1	128⅛	128⅛	128½	+ ⅛
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	† 130	121	120	121	+2⅛
Eastern Air L	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	3	18⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	167¾	167¾	167¾	
Eat Kod pf 6	† 10	183	183	183	+1½
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 1g	16	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat (½3g)	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	13	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	2	58	57½	58	+ ½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	1	62	62	62	
Eng Pub Service	10	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	† 20	78	78	78	
Erie RR (½2g)	12	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Erie RR ct (½2g)	32	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
Eureka V Cl ¼2g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products	28	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	14	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr ½4g	11	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6	† 80	101	101	101	
Fed Mogul-Smelt 2g	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Fed Mot Tr .20g	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Fic P F Ins 1.60a	1	49¼	48¼	49¼	+ ¼
Flintkote (¼4g)	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
Follansbee Steel	1	8	8	8	
Follansbee S pf	† 70	45	44¾	45	
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Francisco Sugar	11	10⅞	10	10⅞	+1
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36½	36½	36½	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
Gair (Robt) 1Ae	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gar Wood Ind ¼4g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½2g	5	14	14	14	
Gaylord C pf 2¼	10	51½	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅞
Gen Am Trans 2e	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
Gen Baking .30g	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	31	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	3	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	17¾	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	2	30	30	30	— ¼
Gen Cab pf3½k	† 30	95	94¾	95	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	26	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ¼
Gen Foods .80g	4	41¾	41	41¾	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 10	116½	116½	116½	— ½
Gen G & El A	1	2	2	2	
Gen Mills (4)	2	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	
Gen Mills 5pf 5	† 10	131¼	131¼	131¼	— ½
Gen Motors (1g)	31	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	2	130	130	130	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv .20e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Gen Prec Eq (¼4g)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gen Print Ink .10g	2	8	8	8	
Gen Pub Service	3	2	1⅞	3	
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	† 300	108¾	108½	108½	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	42½	42½	42½	+1
Gen Refract .60g	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (½2g)	2	13¾	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	† 110	80¾	80	80¾	+1¼
Gen Time Inst	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Gen T & Rub ½2e	8	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gillette S Raz ¼ag	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	4	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gold & St Tel 6	† 2	89½	88½	89½	
Goodrich B F ½9g	1	40¼	40¼	40½	— ⅛
Goodyear T & R 3g	4	39	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Gotham Hos (¼4e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Gotham H pf 7	† 120	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Granby C Min .60	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	4	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Grand Union	2	12½	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	10	31½	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½2e	4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
Greyhound Cp (1)	15	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	4	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	8	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	7	9¼	9	9	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Ham Watch pf 6	† 30	105	105	105	+ ½
Hanna $5 pf 5	† 30	106½	106½	106½	
Harb-Walker ½eg	7	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Hayes Indust .15g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5	† 130	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Hercules Powder 1g	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ½
Hershey Choc (3)	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
Hinde & D P ¼4g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Hires (CE) (1.20)	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	2	39	38½	39	+1⅜
Homestake Min	3	37¼	36⅞	37¼	
Houd-Hersh B ½2g	10	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
Household Fin	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅞
Household F pf 5	† 50	109	109	109	+ ½
Houston Oil	16	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
Hudson B M&S k2	8	26¾	26½	26¾	
Hudson Motor	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	8	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	† 10	47	47	47	+ ¼
Indpls P&L .90g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon (2)	6	39	38⅞	39	
Inland Steel (2g)	2	69¼	68⅝	69¼	+ ¼
Inspirat C Cop ½4g	8	14	13¾	13¾	
Insuranshs ct .20)	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Intercon Rub (1a)	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	11	70¾	69¾	70⅜	+ ½
Int Harv pf (7)	† 40	169½	169½	169½	+ ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	3½	3¼	3½	
Int Min & Ch 1Ae	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Int Mining	8	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	21	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
Int Paper	115	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Int Rys of Am 1½g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Int Salt 1g	1	41	41	41	— ¼
Int Tel & Tel	57	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Inter Dep Strs ¾4g	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Island Crk Coal (2)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
Jarvis (WB) .60g	2	14½	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	2	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
Jones-Manville 1g	2	88	88	88	
Jones & L Stl 1½g	29	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	62	63	62	+ ½
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	4	76	75½	76	— ¼
Kalam St & F .60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Kan City South	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Kaufmann pf 5	† 10	101	101	101	+ ¼
Kayser (J) (½g)	2	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Kelsey-H W A1½	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½g	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1g	53	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Kinney S5pf 3k	† 80	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Kresge SS (½2g)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	5	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas	† 50	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Lambert Co 1½	6	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
Lee Rub & T ¼4g	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Analysis of Tax Plan Provided in New Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following is an analysis of the tax bill as agreed upon by Senate-House conferees and sent by Congress to President Roosevelt for his signature:

Abatement

The measure provides 100 per cent abatement, or a dropping of charges for each taxpayer owing up to $50 in taxes for the one year, 1942 to 1943, in which he had the smaller taxable income; a flat $50 abatement for each person whose abatement year (1942 or 1943) tax bill is between $50 and $66.67; and an abatement of 75 per cent for all persons with an abatement year tax over $66.67, with the remaining 25 per cent to be paid half on March 15, 1944, and half on March 15, 1945, in addition to current taxes. (Persons in the $50 to $66.67 classification also would pay off their small remaining debt in two such installments.)

Wages and Salary Earners

Employers are required to withhold 20 per cent (17 income and 3 victory) from pay envelopes and salary checks, after specified exemptions reflecting family status, effective July 1. Exemptions are $624 yearly for single persons, $1,248 for married, plus $312 for each dependent.

(No withholding on pay of members of armed forces, ministers of the gospel, farm workers, domestic servants, casual workers, foreign services or services by non-resident aliens.)

Persons With Income Other Than Wages and Salaries

Henceforward (except for special 1943 provisions, described later), such persons, including those receiving income from business, professions, rents and royalties, interest and dividends, and persons with wages and salaries above withholding levy levels would be required to file an estimate by March 15 on the current taxable year's income and they would pay their taxes in four equal installments, the first falling due each March 15, and the subsequent payments due on June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15. However, the taxpayer may pay his estimated tax in advance, if he desires.

The estimate may be revised at the election of the taxpayer, with the remaining installments in a year to be increased or decreased as the case may be to reflect the change in the estimate. (Wage and salary earners with more than $2,700 annual income if single and married persons with more than $3,500 are required to estimate their liability above withholding level and pay quarterly.)

Farmers

A special rule applies. Farmers may file a declaration of the estimated tax at any time on or before Dec. 15 of the taxable year, and pay the estimated tax due.

Final Returns

These will be filed by all taxpayers, as at present, on or before the March 15 following the close of the taxable year. On this return adjustments will be made for differences between the estimated or withheld tax, and the correct tax reported by the taxpayer.

Special Rule for 1943

Since most taxpayers already have filed their 1942 returns on March 15 their payments on March 15 and June 15, 1943, will be treated as payments in respect of their 1943 tax liability. Taxpayers required to file declarations of their estimated tax will make their declaration for 1943 on Sept. 15, and their payments made in March and June will be treated as payments of their estimated 1943 tax. A new declaration may be filed on Dec. 15 if the taxpayer desires to amend his estimate.

A farmer may make his declaration of estimated tax for 1943 before Dec. 15 and pay the estimated tax due.

A 6 per cent interest penalty applies if any taxpayer's estimate is more than 20 per cent (33⅓ per cent in case of farmers) under actual income.

Members of Armed Services

The bill allows members of the armed services, beginning with 1943, an exemption on base service pay of $1,500 in addition to regular exemption for civilians. Thus a single soldier's exemption would be $2,000 ($500 regular plus $1,500 special exemption), and a married man $2,700 ($1,200 plus $1,500).

A complicated special provision is made for persons in the services, relating to abatement, the effect of which would be to cancel out the 1942 and 1943 obligations completely for all except high-ranking officers.

Income taxes owed by any person passing on while a member of the armed services in wartime would be canceled completely. This was designed primarily to prevent the tax burden falling upon soldiers' widows.

Windfalls

No persons may have abated any amount of taxes larger than a hypothetical tax (at present rates) on the one year—1937, 1938, 1939 or 1940—in which he had the largest taxable income with $20,000 added before that tax is computed. Thus a person might owe $100,000 taxes on 1942 income, and a 75 per cent abatement would mean $75,000 to him; but under the windfall provision, if the tax on his largest "base year" income plus $20,000 (the $20,000 added to the income before tax computed at 1942 rates) is $60,000 or any other amount less than $75,000, his abatement will be the lesser amount instead of the $75,000.

Under the legislation each person could compute the amount to be withheld from his wage or salary by taking 20 per cent of the excess of his pay over family status withholding exemptions as follows:

SINGLE PERSON—$12 weekly, $25 bi-weekly, $26 semi-monthly, $52 monthly, $156 quarterly, $312 semi-annually, $624 annually. Thus a single person making $50 weekly would deduct $12 from $50 and compute 20 per cent of the remaining $38, arriving at $7.60 to be deducted from his pay each week.

MARRIED PERSON — $24 weekly, $48 bi-weekly, $52 semi-monthly, $104 monthly, $312 quarterly, $624 semi-annually, and $1,248 annually. Thus a married person making $50 weekly would deduct $24 from $50 and compute 20 per cent of the remaining $26, arriving at $5.20 to be deducted from his pay each week.

INVESTMENTS

We specialize in serving clients with small and medium sized portfolios. Perhaps our experience can be helpful to you. If so, we shall be glad to have you write or call

ARTHUR RAND & CO.
45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Han. 4848

INSURANCE of Every Description

☆

OBrion Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Barclay 7-5540

CHECK your INVESTMENTS

against these important factors—safety of principal, good yield, sound management, dependability of dividends, flexibility—All these and more are what the careful investor seeks and what we offer. In our 52 years of service we have provided complete safety of both principal and earnings for the investor. Write for further information and new Comparative Statement showing our 27% growth since Federalizing.

You are invited to invest any amount up to $5000 — more if you wish. Accounts up to $5000 safely insured.

MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
405 Highland Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 21

Inflation or Regimentation Seen in Unabated Debt Rise

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Last week the theory of unlimited public debt received a decided setback when the Senate cut down the appropriation of the National Resources Planning Board to a mere $200,000 from the $1,400,000 sought. The NRPB has been regarded as the most important Federal agency subscribing to the John Maynard Keynes proposals of deficit spending as the means for maintaining prosperity or full employment. President Roosevelt urged larger appropriations to keep the planning board in full operation.

Theory of Deficiteering

The theory of unlimited debt or of deficit financing is at odds with the traditions of 160 years of democratic procedure. Prior to the New Deal, even the Democrats subscribed to the thesis that a public debt should be paid and that a balanced budget is desirable. Tinkering with the money system and with the value of money had received plenty of opprobrium. As proof of this old-fashioned attitude can be cited the reduction in the public debt from the First World War peak of $26,596,000,000 on Aug. 31, 1919 to $16,026,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1931, a cut of $10½ billion. How far away that seems now!

But came the stock boom and the 1929-32 depression. The New Deal riding in to victory on the wreckage, manned all the pumps. These had to be primed and what so handy as an unlimited reservoir of Federal money, flowing out in generous streams to float the Ship of State out of the depression. Pump-priming didn't do the job because confidence was lacking. Fundamentals hadn't been invoked—only theories expounded. Debt, however, grew out of its lowly estate and became well-nigh an honored institution. The people went in for instalment buying and the Government for deficits. That's where Mr. Keynes comes in.

Mr. Keynes' Theory

Mr. Keynes has an interesting thesis that poverty can be abolished if the state properly uses its money as a tool. The money flow which calls for adequate production must remain undiminished, and if for any reason such as, say, too much saving or lack of full employment, it is reduced, the state must step in and supply the deficiency through public works and other measures. It has been labelled as "spending oneself into prosperity." It presupposed that the state was wise enough to determine what was a proper level of prosperity and that by means of its spending power it could raise or reduce production or consumption.

The Keynes theory has among its admirers or proponents a number of high-placed men in the administration, and these, according to Harold G. Moulton, president of Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., are Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State; Prof. Alvin A. Hanson of Harvard, now of the Federal Board, and various members of the National Resources Planning Board. Associated with the program advocated by these money experts is the theory of the redistribution of income to attain some pre-determined equity, the wiping-out of large fortunes by heavy taxes, the raising of the wage level while holding down profits and the underwriting by the Government of the whole economy.

The foregoing skeltonized program presupposes a growing public debt whose limits are set by no controls that are now visualized. With depressions exorcised by the unbalanced budget, and vicissitudes nullified by an American Beveridge Plan, the American economy would enter Elysian social fields hitherto reserved for Marxian dreamers. The public debt incurred to bring about this happy result causes no qualms among the spenders, since it is only a bookkeeping entry anyway and the people only owe it to themselves.

The sophistry that public debt is really an asset since it represents bonds in the hands of the people the proceeds of which have been used to produce goods has been neatly countered recently in a study "The New Philosophy of Public Debt," by Mr. Moulton. In the small compass of 93 pages, the author with trenchant logic appraises one argument after another of the New Deal advisers and in the view of this column makes his point convincingly—namely that a continuation of debt expansion means either inflation or regimentation.

Redistribution of Wealth

Mr. Moulton points out that a deal of the new philosophy on debt stems from the conceptions that the country suffers from a mature economy, that the people chronically save too much and finally that business or industry is practically independent of the investment markets. He summarily refutes the first, asserts that the second is based on the fallacious assumption of comparing consumption with national income and declares that there is no well-established data to show that the role of the capital market is declining.

The proponents of deficit financing see no menace in a huge public debt since they argue that the money collected as taxes flows back to the people as interest receipts, and that therefore this is only a shifting about of money within the system. The NRPB says that increased production pays the real costs, that "doing the job pays the bill."

Mr. Moulton comments on the above that the collection of taxes and distribution of interest involves a wholesale distribution of wealth and he flatly asserts that costs and income are not as the NRPB says they are, opposite sides of the same shield for, he says, "the costs are costs to the Treasury; the income is income to the public." In the process the Treasury goes into debt since it cannot get back all its outlays in the form of taxes.

The basic fallacy of the new philosophy is seen as the conception that all government expenditures generate money income. Mr. Moulton points out that some projects are self-sustaining and can be self-liquidating; in other words, productive. Others provide no continuing sources of public revenue and therefore are a burden on the public which must be met by taxes every year. They are a dead-weight charge which adds to the public debt or reduce the standard of living by increased taxes.

What of the Balanced Budget?

The Brookings expert takes a fling also at the implication contained in the new school's statement: "Once freed from the obsolete concept of the balanced budget, the larger uses of Federal taxes can be creatively explored." If the debt is of no consequence, says Moulton, why go to all the trouble and expense of collecting taxes. The desired end, i. e., obtaining the largest possible "net-income creating" expenditures, could be promoted by cancelling all taxes. Inflation of unmanageable proportions is seen by the study, since there will be a perpetual shortage of tax collections as compared with Federal expenditures. The main suggestion to meet the problem which the spending advocates advance is to put the power of discretion in both taxation and expenditures in the hands of the executive branch of the government. This is tantamount to totalitarian methods of control and would mean, in Mr. Moulton's view, regimentation of almost every phase of economic life.

A corollary of increasing public debt is inflation and this can only be met by the severest rationing methods. Since private investment cannot function adequately under such a system to produce the goods needed, the government will have to get the goods produced by subsidy. Thus money which is supposed to be a measure of effort or value, cannot function as money. And as Samuel Crowther succinctly observes, the nation backs into the socialized state.

Of course, Mr. Hanson doesn't state specifically that the debt can be unlimited. And so on this point the two adversaries do not meet head on. But their philosophic conceptions are wide apart. Is it to be a thoroughly regimented The issue is joined and the study assumes the public must take its choice.

Postwar Era Is Discussed By Babson

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Military armchair strategists are now being superseded by college professors, pseudo economists, organizations, officials and even certain "crack-pots." All of these have their pet ideas for solving our postwar problems. Many of them have some ax to grind. Much that they offer is over my head. After all I am just a country boy living in the woods of Babson Park. Commonsense, however, tells me that our most responsible employers and labor leaders should be given the power to provide full postwar employment.

My readers should make no mistake about one thing. What the politicians, New Dealers, and "crack-pots" have now to say about postwar planning will not bear much fruit. The boys who will conceive and put into effect our postwar economy will be our returning service men. "All right," you say, "these may account for only 10,000,000 votes." But I predict that this group will be the most intelligent and constructive minority group that our country has ever seen.

Little Leadership

Outside of the military, there is still little real leadership in our country. I have in mind not only the theorists, dreamers, soreheads, labor leaders and politicians, but other people of our national life who depend upon pull, graft, waste or bureaucracy for a livelihood. The title of a recent picture in Time Magazine to the effect that "our wounded do not cry," was very significant. Our boys are developing character, courage and initiative. They will be our salvation in future years. Upon their return, they will follow the Ten Commandments and the multiplication table and stand for no nonsense.

Recently there was held at Babson Park the graduation exercises of the first group of naval officers who had completed their course of training for the Navy Supply Corps. The majority of these new officers came from active business. After the war, they want to get back into business. In my humble judgment, they will not like planned economy. They are already looking ahead to the time when they and other men can, without government interference, create conditions favorable to reasonably full employment and to a high standard of living.

Free Enterprise Essential

Whatever policies are adopted in our postwar era—and it would be well to sow and cultivate the seeds now—it is essential that they make possible a continuance of private enterprise. The competitive spirit must be upheld. Personal incentive and initiative must be recognized. Private capital must be allowed to accumulate in order to finance the reconversion of plants from war to peacetime operations. This is also necessary for new enterprises and research work as well as for rehabilitation of wornout properties. The investor must be given an opportunity to participate in postwar business.

Taxation now and in future will be heavy, but it should not approach the confiscation point. Furthermore, provided that businessmen and investors are allowed to make reasonable profits, there will be little objection to paying necessary taxes. Government borrowing of huge sums to be spent "for spending's sake" must stop.

CLASSIFIED

HOUSES FOR SALE

MALVERNE, N. Y.—House and furnishings for sale; exceptional; 6½ rooms, Frigidaire, Bendix, garden, garage. Lynbrook 8551. 88 Ogstom Terrace.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 2 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — PROPERTY
2 acres—also an island in Lake.

Old Lyme, Conn. Artists' colony. A distinguished home, situated on a knoll overlooking Rogers Lake. Built for owner by a New York architect. Finest construction. Beautiful grove oak trees; about 300 feet lake frontage. House 62' x 42'; cellar extends under entire length. Studio living room 16' x 27' with massive stone fireplace, triple casement windows, two glass doors open out on 40' stone terrace on lakeside; feather-edged knotty pine panelled walls. 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, large closets. Kitchen, breakfast room, serving pantry in separate wing. Linoleum covered floors cemented over felt in all three, and in bathrooms; double floors throughout in all other rooms. Large unfinished room in one wing upstairs. General Electric stove and new 8 cu. ft. Crosley Electric refrigerator; Oil-O-Matic air-conditioning heating plant; two-car garage. All windows full copper screened. Brass plumbing. Johns-Manville roof.

Quiet, seclusion, yet accessible—5 minutes' walk to Boston Post Road, U. S. No. 1; six miles from Saybrook Junction, all Shore Line trains New York and Boston. Bus hourly New London to New Haven. For information write—Mrs. Dorothy C. Southwick, 17 Haynes Street Hartford, Connecticut.

JAFFREY, N. H.—$13,700.00, 13 rooms, 5 baths, 2 fire places, steam heat, town water, 1½ acres, completely furnished, magnificent view Monadnock, railroad, taxi service. $6,500.00, 11 rooms, 3 baths, fireplace, steam heat, town water, lovely view, 2 acres, partly furnished, railroad, taxi. $2700.00, 25 acres, 6-room Cape Cod, needs repairs, lights, town water, magnificent view Monadnock, trout brook, railroad. Lillian E. H. Aho, New Ipswich, N. H.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

TO LET—FURNISHED

BALTIMORE, MD.—LARGE DOUBLE FURNISHED ROOM. 1912 CHELSEA ROAD. LIBERTY 4983.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Gentleman or small family can maintain permanent residence here by sharing with gentleman owner attractively furnished, comfortably equipped 7-room, 3-bath apartment, 16th floor; references exchanged. Write Box D-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT June, August and September, new cottage with fireplace and shower; suitable for 2 or 3 adults; opposite beach; 5 minutes to depot, bus and shopping center. For information write HALE BOWER ANTHONY, 22 King Street, Rockport, Mass. Tel. Rockport 2452.

SUMMER HOMES

CAMDEN, MAINE—Charming old colonial house on village street; cool, airy, fully furnished, modern conveniences, fireplaces; ample grounds; near shops, bus line, churches and waterfront; rent season or month. H. Prescott, 7 Sumner Road, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 6413.

LAKESHORE COTTAGES
near bus line, private beach; fireplaces, electric refrigerators and ranges; use of boat; will meet tenants at Concord or Laconia; send for pictures and descriptions.
WILLIAM F. SLEEPER
CONCORD, N. H.

SUMMER PROPERTY

TO LET—Sabbathday Lake, Maine—5-room modern cottage; bus line. Write MRS. PARKER WAITE, Poland Spring, Maine.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, MASS., SOUTH DENNIS—For summer rental at a bargain; 11 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, $500; also 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, $350; private salt-water beach on Bass River. LESLIE R. PORT, Plainfield, N. J.

CAPE COD, MASS.
Craigville, ½ mile from beach; 4 rooms, excellent location; rent for July or August or the season; every convenience. Telephone Blu. 9124, evenings.

COMMUTING distance from Boston; month or season; 5-room, furn., modern apt.; grand view Ipswich Bay; excellent swimming. Write or call Stanwood, 1 Colburn, Bay View, Gloucester, Mass. or Tel. Ken. 8595.

7-ROOM colonial house in Monadnock region N. H., 5 min. walk to train and stores; $150 for season. Call Lex. 0120, Mrs. E. W. K., 1359 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY left alone in attractive Boston house would like to share it with two ladies. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Commonwealth Avenue—To sublet June 8 to Sept. 15; near Mass. Ave.; running water. Tel. after 4: Ken. 9136.

BOSTON, Kenmore Sq.—Double outside room, also single side room; reasonable rates. Com. 0453 or Com. 8962 after 7 p. m.

BOSTON, MASS.—Room in quiet apartment; no transients. Call afternoons KEN. 3650.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—123 WALNUT ST. Pleasant Front Room Call LONgwood 3607

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, twin beds; quiet home, excellent neighborhood, cool; near transportation. 7436 Hemlock St., N. W. TAylor 4787. Call evenings or Sunday afternoon.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME wanted near Boston for boy 7 and girl 5. Box A-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages

Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and FARM and recreation, invites Christian Scientists. Beautiful country. Home cooking. Swimming and sport activities. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Board on farm by middle-aged brother and sister; price not over $10 a week for each; willing to help a little. Box K-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

BESEN'S FOREST HOUSE—Masconma Lake, Enfield, New Hampshire. Perfect retreat in pine forest; all outdoor sports; excellent food; all rooms private bath, $27.50 weekly.

PAYING GUESTS

MERRYMEETING-IN-MAINE
Century-old sea captain's home in the beautiful Camden Hills, near spring-fed lake, 7 miles from sea; tally-ho trips, cruising on Penobscot Bay; excellent meals; innerspring beds, antique furnishings; New England charm; from $22 per week for room and meals. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Lincolnville, Maine.

OLD LYME, CONN.—Vacation at The Bee and Thistle Inn. Lovely grounds and garden, charming rooms, numerous baths, excellent meals; lake nearby; reached by bus or train; from $30 a week. Write Mrs. Gloria Browning Cosman for pictures.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door to door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DREM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel Talbot 2400.

MOVING—LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN DESIRES position clerical work, office assistant, typist; references. Write Box M-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Administrative or sales connection where 25 years' sales and sales promotion in rubber and allied fields may be applied to needs of some reliable manufacturer; widely known throughout New England; excellent health and physique; draft exempt; interested only where energy, ability and integrity will permit earnings in excess of $5,000; references furnished when personal interview arranged. M-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

DETROIT — Re-weaver mender, make as high as $65 per week; pleasant environment. Telephone or correspond with ART TEXTILE WEAVERS, 70 W. Alexandrine, Temple 2-3220.

MAN and wife, 50-60 years old, to do caretaking and general housework on country place 20 miles from Boston; small family; no heavy work; separate suite of rooms provided; permanent position; compensation $100 monthly; honesty and character more important than experience. Box A-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHICAGO—Man with successful experience to set up and manage 5c & $1.00 store. Have location on busy chain street. Give exp., age, snapshot, marital status. P. O. Box 326.

Cylinder Pressmen Wanted
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St., Boston

BOYS' CAMP requires mature leader. Write, giving qualifications, to L. E. SMITH, Camp Sangamon, Pittsford, Vermont.

WANTED FOR WAR WORK
One Sub-Foreman for Machine Shop
Familiar with Turret and Engine Lathes
The Ashton Valve Co.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

WANTED — Borers, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE WOMAN for cooking in nursing home; help with one patient. Longwood 9054, Box A, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE, baby 6 months, older girls school age; beautiful suburban home; good salary; state experience, age, religion. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PART TIME, woman, 1:00-5:00; small amount of housework and early evening meal; elderly couple; $10 week. Com. 6782, Boston.

WANTED—A general housemaid to divide the work with another maid; good plain cook; Marblehead Neck, for summer; family of 3. Call Com. 5486 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL NURSE, Christian Scientist, offers services to lady or gentleman spending summer in mountains or shore. Write Box V-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

MIAMI, FLA.—Soloist. Write details, training and experience to First Church of Christ, Scientist, 256 N. E. 19th St.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WILL exchange private voice lessons for part-time, first-class stenographic service; Christian Scientist preferred. Write fully of stenographic experience and vocal ability. Write Box W-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

COINS

Collections or accumulations of old coins may be sold to buy WAR BONDS.
Gold coins and Indian Head cents wanted. I will call to make offer. For information write
HAROLD E. WHITENECK, COIN DEALER
68 Huntington Avenue, Boston

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SADDLES for sale; making-repairing, harness. JOSEPH M. MITCHELL, 50 Water St., Medford, Mass. Mystic 4918-J.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE— Seven piece mahogany twin bed room suite, like new; will sacrifice. Hamilton 9110, Baltimore, Md.

HEATING REPAIRS

BOILERS and piping repaired and insulated. SHAWS, 143 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 4073.

HOME AND GARDEN

Flagstones - Insulation
Agricultural Lime and Limestone
WALDO BROS. COMPANY
202 Southampton Street, Boston. HIG. 3000
Yards in West Newton—Everett. EST. 1865

JEWELERS

Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MUSIC

PRIZE WINNING SONGS
"THY HOLY HILL," by Grace Jebe
"LOVE NOT THE WORLD" by M. O. Spencer
60c each
THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
64 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago Ideal for study Illinois

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WANTED TO BUY—OLD GOLD. Send scrap dental gold, any kind, any amount, or extractions containing gold. Fair grading, cash returns. National Gold Buyers, Eureka, Calif. P. O. Box 333.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-8600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY GRAND, $400; moving to small apt. Call Wel. 2281-W, 3 blocks from bus or station. 14 Cottage St., Wellesley, Mass.

UPRIGHT PIANO and BENCH IN EXCELLENT CONDITION CALL BELMONT 0562 (Mass.)

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
36 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0768

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8676

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-6000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Oriental Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIROIAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1888

TYPEWRITERS

RENTED for any period, portable or standard; also repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 130 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 2121.

WALLPAPERS

BAILEY WALLPAPER CO.
62 Summer Street, heart of Boston; largest variety of leading makes of wallpaper. Special price considerations to property owners.

WANTED

SPONSOR WANTED for unusual comedy radio program; idea new and different. Box B-12, S. 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

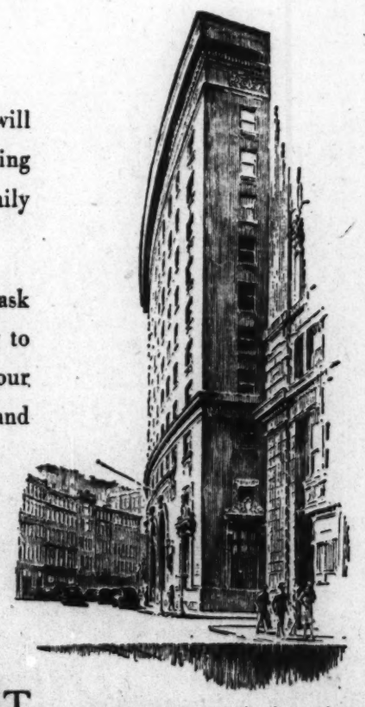
Your Peacetime Will in Wartime

How does your Will stand the test of war?

Inevitably the war and the changes flowing from it will affect many Wills. The rise in taxation and in living costs, the changes in property values and in your family plans may call for changes in *your* Will.

When you and your attorney review your Will, we ask you to consider the qualifications of this Company to act as your Executor and Trustee. If you believe our services can be useful to you, we suggest that you and your attorney feel free to talk with our officers in strict confidence and without the slightest obligation.

A booklet briefly outlining our Trust services will be mailed on request.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Safe deposit protection in wartime for valuables:

Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.

National Seniors Play Soon at Apawamis Club

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There will be at least one national golf championship this year, and it comes next week. None of the contestants need be concerned over any stigma attaching to their play, on the ground that they either ought to be in the service or on war jobs, for the tournament is the National Seniors, to be played as usual at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., and the minimum age for eligibility is 55 years. Chances are that full eighty per cent of those who plan on attending are officers or directors in companies engaged in war industries.

Several of the Boston golfers who played in the New England Seniors' tournament at Woodland this week, and some others who did not, are planning to attend the national, which as long ago as 1923 had no fewer than 56 Massachusetts golfers enrolled in the Association's membership. Two years ago the title was won by Alvah H. Pierce of Brae-Burn. The Apawamis course on which they always play was made internationally famous in 1911, when Harold H. Hilton came over from England and won the national amateur title there.

Small Field

The New England Seniors' tournament was badly jolted by the gasoline restrictions, with the smallest field in its history, in marked contrast to at least one year when the playing attendance exceeded the present membership of 162, which is 38 shy of the Association's constitutional limit. That, it may be taken for granted, is a temporary condition, following the pattern of the first world war, though on an increased scale.

In these Seniors' tournaments there invariably are memory-stirring incidents and personality touches of more than passing interest to a long-time follower of golf tournaments. At Woodland, for example, only one card was returned in the first day's play by a contestant in the Gold Star class, for men of 80 or more years, and that was by A. J. Wellington of Woodland. "Duke," as he has been nicknamed for many years, had a 62 gross for the nine holes prescribed for this class. Did he stop at the end of nine holes? Not "Duke." He played nine more; for 18 are nothing to him. Moreover, the veteran also does quite a bit of practising, wherein he sets a worthy example for young and ambitious youngsters in the game.

To see him still enthusiastic over the game which he has played for around half a century is a genuine tribute to golf and its pleasurable associations. It also takes the writer back 42 years to the occasion in which he first saw "Duke" in competition, which was the first Massachusetts amateur championship, played at Wollaston in 1901. It was an "unofficial" championship, staged two years before the advent of the state association, and Wellington's part in it was decidedly conspicuous, for in the first round of match play he eliminated C. B. Cory, the man who organized the championship and put up the title trophy.

Close Match

It was a hard-fought and exceedingly well played match, for it was only at the first extra hole that Wellington won and that was after both had done the regular 18 in 81 strokes, mighty good in those days of the gutty ball, and 16 strokes better than the winner's score in the medal play qualifying round. "Duke" went out in the second round, but the man who beat him was Louis P. Myers, subsequent winner of the championship, and the margin was only 3 and 2.

Two years later, 1903, in the first championship under auspices of the newly-formed Massachusetts Golf Association, Wellington again was one of the qualifiers, at Myopia, and this time he missed a three-foot putt on the home green that brought defeat at the hand of L. C. Fenno.

Another incident at Woodland with memories attached was when Tom Ashley of Brae-Burn clicked an 82 gross and 66 net, to top Class B (men of 65 to 69 years) in both respects the first day. What robbed the performance of its highest essence for Tom was that he could figure out, afterwards, how he might easily have broken 80, which would have been truly an event. That would have compared, for example, with the time in a Woodland tournament of some years ago when he holed chip shots, sank long putts and had Jesse Guilford almost beaten before the 1921 national amateur champion eked out victory at the first extra hole.

In this same division, S. M. Paterson of Brae-Burn was headliner of the two days, with 83 and 85, and his 83 of the first day had a 7 for the last hole, up to which point he had been leading Ashley a stroke. Ray Gorton's arrival in the Seniors' tournament did not yield him the title for which he was the starting favorite, because he lacked the touch around and on the greens, besides which he picked up two 7's and two 6's in the two rounds, after celebrating his initiation with a birdie 3 to start his first round. Among those who duplicated his birdie at the first hole was Congressman A. B. Jenks of Manchester, N. H., whose 92 gross and 72 net was the winning first-day score in Class AA, for men of 75 to 79. Twice in the past, the handsome New Hampshire politician has been runner-up for the N. E. Seniors' title.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	70	11	24	0	7	.343
Fox	134	18	40	0	9	.299
Doerr	150	12	41	1	18	.273
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Simmons	77	4	18	0	10	.234
Cronin	39	1	9	0	6	.231
Lake	122	16	28	0	3	.230
Tabor	118	8	27	2	14	.229
Lupien	141	11	30	0	10	.224
Newsome	36	3	8	0	1	.222
Lazor	63	6	11	0	5	.175
Peacock	69	4	12	0	3	.174
Miles	50	4	8	0	6	.160
Garrison	84	8	8	0	1	.148

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Farrell	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	138	13	44	1	12	.319
Holmes	138	13	39	1	5	.299
Workman	138	13	35	3	18	.254
Masi	40	5	10	1	6	.250
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Ryan	70	8	17	1	5	.243
Klutz	55	5	13	0	4	.236
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Ross	113	14	25	3	11	.221
Wietelmann	119	9	26	0	9	.218
Joost	126	13	27	1	10	.214
Nieman	19	2	4	0	1	.211
Poland	45	4	6	0	3	.133
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Sport's Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Greg Rice sets American record of 14 minutes flat for three miles at Metropolitan A. A. U. track and field meet.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants obtained second baseman Alex Kampouris from Cincinnati Reds in trade for outfielder Wally Berger.

Successful Switch —By Pap'

Johnny LINDELL SUCCESSFULLY MADE THE SWITCH FROM PITCHING TO THE OUTFIELD FOR THE YANKEES
AFTER ALL I AM PLAYING IN BABE RUTH'S OLD SPOT
HOW BOUNCE ME?
HE'S GOOD ON FLY BALLS, BUT GROUNDERS GIVE HIM PLENTY OF TROUBLE
JOHNNY HAS BEEN FACING THE YANKEE HITTERS IN FACT HE HAS BEEN THE ONLY BOMBER WHO HAS BEEN BLASTING AWAY IN TYPICAL YANKEE FASHION

A series of circumstances forced Johnny Lindell into the outfield and now it begins to look as though the Yankees have come up with a real find in the former pitcher.

Manager Joe McCarthy has been very successful in switching his charges around, but he wasn't any too certain that Lindell could learn to play the outer gardens. He had Lindell tabbed for first base. After Johnny developed an ailing arm it was apparent that his usefulness to the Yankees was most likely to come through his potent bat. As a pitcher, he established the fact that he could hit.

With an eye to playing first base, Lindell practiced in that spot all winter. He played some 20 games at first base during the off season. When he reported at training camp, the Yankees had Nick Etten in the berth. Lindell was delighted when McCarthy asked him to try playing right field. The only difficulty he has had so far has been of ground balls. Catching fly balls is a cinch. With a bit more experience, he'll be a fine outfielder. In the meantime, Johnny is pounding the ball in true Yankee fashion.

Little Louie Lucier Is Making Good With Red Sox

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For the benefit of those baseball fans down Woonsocket, R. I., way, little Louie Lucier is doing all right up here in the American League. Although given his initial defeat of the season yesterday by the Chicago White Sox, 4-3, the Red Sox rookie right-hander once again proved that he can put enough on the ball to win in fast company. Working seven innings before retiring for a pinch hitter, little Louie yielded just four hits.

This was Lucier's fifth appearance. After walking out of the bull pen a couple of times, the boy was given a chance, on May 16, to start against these same White Sox. The result was a nine-hit win for the Red Sox. Last week he went again, this time against the Detroit Tigers, and again he triumphed.

Needs Work

But yesterday the little fellow—the Red Book lists him at six-foot-nine, yet he looks, and probably is, inches smaller—ran into the common trouble of most young pitchers. He failed to locate the plate. Along with the four hits, he gave up five bases on balls. Just the same, after that opening inning, the White Sox were very mild indeed at the plate, proving that when little Louie gets the ball over, nobody pushes it around very much.

Bothered for several weeks by a weak arm, Lucier's battle with old man control can probably be traced to inactivity. He waited almost a month between his last relief assignment and that first start at Chicago. Then, he waited from May 16 to the 30th before No. 2. Steady work is the best remedy known for control, or lack of it. And judging by the manner in which the boy discourages rallies, he is due to get plenty of work.

Cronin Again

Incidentally, Lucier left the game because Manager Joe Cronin batted for him, and Joe gave the populace another reminder that he can still walk up to the plate and slap balls into fair territory. His single yesterday boosted his pinch-hitting average for the year to a high .429. He is a handy man to have on the bench, for more reasons than one.

Pete Fox and Jim Tabor kept their hitting streaks alive yesterday. The right fielder has now connected in 12 straight games, although his average slipped a point under .300 when he got a mere one out of four in the second game of the current series. Tabor's streak is just half a dozen contests, yet he is looking far better at the plate than he did earlier in the spring.

The Red Sox have announced the signing of two more New England boys. They gave a contract to Mike Azzone of Belmont, captain and infielder on this year's Northeastern varsity, and assigned him to the Scranton club. Also, they signed Dick Phillips, six-foot-four Milford boy, who has been pitching for Woonsocket in the New England Victory League. He, too, will go to Scranton.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves, idle yesterday, play two at Cincinnati tomorrow and then move East to Ebbets Field, Brooklyn . . . The Red Sox close with the White Sox tomorrow, then await the arrival of the Washington Senators on Wednesday of next week . . . Bill Conroy has become the forgotten man at Fenway . . . Skeeter Newsome does a grand job in his utility role—so good, in fact, that Cronin could rest Eddie Lake for the remainder of the season and forget about shortstop.

Real Optimist

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Coach Pooley Hubert, of Virginia Military Institute, admits he's optimistic. He plans to spend the summer golfing and gardening—just mafking time until another football season rolls around.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	14	.600
Detroit	20	16	.556
Washington	21	18	.538
Philadelphia	20	20	.500
Chicago	16	16	.500
Cleveland	19	20	.487
Boston	18	22	.450
St. Louis	12	21	.364

Results June 4

Chicago 4, Boston 3.
New York 6, St. Louis 4 10 inns).
Detroit 2, Washington 1.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	27	15	.643
St. Louis	25	14	.641
Pittsburgh	20	17	.541
Cincinnati	20	18	.526
Boston	16	18	.471
Philadelphia	18	21	.462
New York	15	25	.375
Chicago	13	26	.333

Results June 4

Brooklyn 18, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 9, New York 8.
Only games scheduled.

Chess

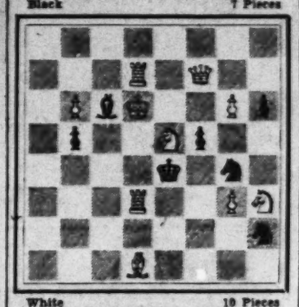
By Frederick R. Chevalier

June 5, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2539

By John W. White, Opelousas, La.

Black 7 Pieces

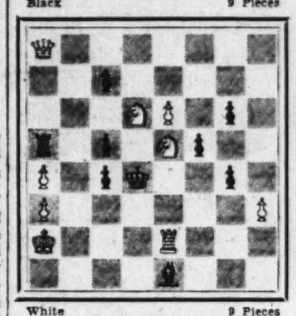


White 10 Pieces
8/3R1Q2/1PbK2Pp/1p2Ktp2/4k1kt1/-3R2PKt/Tkt/3B4
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2560

By J. Pospisil

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
Q7/2p5/3Kt1p1p1/r1p1Ktp2/P1pk2p1/-P6P/K3R3/4b3
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Deutscher Schachbund, 1885. Pospisil is considered the greatest of the composers of the Bohemian School.)

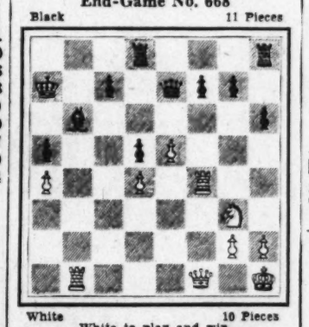
Solutions to Problems

No. 2557. B-KB5
No. 2558. 1. B-Kt3ch K-K5
2. Q-B2
1. ..... K-B3
2. B-Kt4
1. ..... K-Q3
2. B-B4

End-Game No. 667. White wins: 1 R-B8ch, QxR; 2 PxP, B-K3; 3 P-R8(Q)ch, K-Q2; 4 Q-R3, R-R; 5 Q-QKt4, RxP; 6 Q-Q4ch, B-Q4; 7 Q(B4)-B7ch, K-Q3; 8 Q-Kt4ch, K-K4; 9 P-Q4ch, PxPep; 10 Q(Kt4)-B4 mate.

End-Game No. 668

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and win

(J. Mieses vs. E. A. Snosko-Borovsky, Ostend, 1907. Mieses is now in England where he contributes to the British Chess Magazine.)

Speed Championship

So far, at least nine of the country's strongest players will compete in the national speed championship to be held July 4th in the Hotel Capitol, New York. Among these are Reuben Fine, who won the previous championship, and S. Reshevsky, who was runner-up.

Others who will take part are I. A. Horowitz, of the Chess Review, A. S. Denker, A. Kupchik, A. S. Pinkus, Weaver W. Adams, and Edward S. Jackson, Jr., the national amateur champion. These players will be seeded in the preliminary sections. L. Walter Stephens, vice president of the United States Chess Federation, is in charge.

Suggestion to Beginners

Frequently beginners write for instruction in reading the game scores, or for an explanation of the moves, or other elementary matters. Invariably the suggestion is given that beginners provide themselves with one of the many good chess primers either from their local public library or their book store. Books dealing with the elementals can be secured from 35c up.

Beginning with the March issue, the Chess Review presents a section headed "Let's Play Chess! A picture guide to the game of chess." This would be helpful, as would Fine's "Chess the Easy Way," or Marshall's "Chess Step by Step," to mention only two of a possible fifty or so modern books in this category.

The Forsyth Notation

Another subject readers write about is the notation beneath the problem diagrams. This is the Forsyth Notation and is a simple way of repeating the diagram in letters and numbers. Here is how it works out: (Refer to Problem No. 2559.) Numbers represent vacant squares, capital letters White pieces and small letters Black pieces. Diagonals separate the ranks. 8 means that the black royal rank is vacant. 3R1Q2 means three vacant squares, going from left to right, then the White Rook, one vacant square, the White Queen, and then 2 vacant squares.

Games From the Massachusetts Championship

Sicilian Defense

Keller White	Daly Black	Keller White	Daly Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	29 R(K4)-QB4	R-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	30 R-B4ch	K-K
3 P-Q4	PxP	31 R-QB8ch	K-Q2
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	32 R-QKt8	K-B2
5 Kt-QB3	P-K4	33 R(Kt8)-KB8	P-R4
6 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	34 R(B4)-B6	P-Kt5
7 B-Q3	P-Q4	35 R-B2	R-Kt8ch
8 PxP	QxP	36 R-B	RxRch
9 Q-K2	B-Kt5	37 RxR	K-Q3
10 B-Q2	BxQKt	38 K-Q2	K-K4
11 BxB	CastlesKR	39 R-B8	R-Kt2
12 CastlesQR	P-K5	40 R-K8ch	K-B5
13 BxKt	KPxB	41 R-B8ch	K-Kt6
14 RxP	QxP	42 K-K3	R-K2
15 R-R3	Q-K3	43 R-B4	P-KR4
16 QxQ	PxQ	44 P-B4	P-R4
17 Kt-K5	B-R4	45 R-B5	KxP
18 KtxKt	RxB	46 RxP	K-Kt5
19 Kt-K5	RxP	47 R-R	P-R5
20 P-KKt4	R-K7	48 R-Ktch	K-R4
21 PxB	RxKt	49 P-Kt4	P-R6
22 P-R6	PxP	50 K-B4	P-R3
23 R-QB3	R-KB	51 R-Kt3	R-B2ch
24 R-Ktch	R-Kt4	52 KxP	K-R5
25 R-K	R-Kt3	53 R-Kt	P-R7
26 P-R4	R-K	54 R-QB	K-R6
27 R-K4	K-B2	Resigns	
28 R-B7ch	R-K2		

Albin Counter Gambit

Allured White	Daly Black	Allured White	Daly Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 P-R3	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K4	15 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
3 Kt-KB3	P-K5	16 Q-B3	CastlesKR
4 Kt-Q2	P-K6	17 R-Kt1	QKtxP
5 PxP	B-Kt5	18 Q-Q3	Kt-Q7
6 Q-Kt3	P-B4	19 QxB	BPxQ
7 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	20 BxKt	KtxP
8 P-QR3	B-R4	21 R-R2	QR-K
9 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	22 B-B	RxKt
10 P-Q5	BxKtch	23 PxR	Q-R8ch
11 PxB	Kt-R4	24 K-K2	KtxBch
12 Q-B2	Q-K2	Resigns	
13 Q-Q3	P-Q3		

Daly and Katz Tied

H. B. Daly and G. Katz each have scored 13-1 in the Massachusetts Championship now drawing to a close. In third place is C. S. Jacobs, who inflicted Daly's only loss, with 11-3. Other leaders are Welch, 11½-3½; Sturgis, 9-5; Oates, 7-5; Magri, Seth, and Taylor, each 7½-6½.
The leaders meet in the final round.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 1, Syracuse 0.
Newark 5, Baltimore 1.
Buffalo 8, Toronto 3.
Rochester at Montreal, postponed.

American Association

Indianapolis 7-7, Kansas City 2-8.
Milwaukee 3, Louisville 2.
Columbus at Minneapolis, postponed.
Toledo at St. Paul, postponed.

Eastern League

Elmira 6-6, Albany 4-1.
Scranton 2, Hartford 0.
Springfield 6-1, Wilkes-Barre 3-8.
Binghamton at Utica, postponed.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

SANDWICHES ...to Order

Thousands of our customers at our larger restaurants enjoy the service at our sandwich bars . . . fresh made, to order, from a wide choice of sandwich spreads.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
STEAK AND TURKEY
Dinners on Our Menu Daily
Business Luncheons 50c up Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

LUNCHES—TEAS—DINNERS
Good food, tastefully prepared. Cheerful, inviting atmosphere and prompt, courteous service.
Open week days 11 a. m.-8 p. m.
English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street, Boston
Near Public Garden

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheon and Dinners

A CORDIAL WELCOME
Awaits Visitors to
★ BOSTON ★
at the
KUM-UP-TU
"The Friendly Eating Place"
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society
Luncheons and Dinners
at Popular Prices

75 CHESTNUT BEACON PUBLIC GARDEN CHARLES STREET
Sadie Kelley's CUPBOARD
Something New
IN OLD BACK BAY AT THE FOOT OF BEACON HILL
TABLE SERVICE RESTAURANT
OPEN 5 WEEK DAYS and SUNDAY
CLOSED SATURDAY
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER 11:30 to 8
75 CHESTNUT STREET
LAF 9893 Music By MUSAK

The SALMAGUNDI
222 BEACON STREET
Luncheon 11:30-2
Dinner 5:30-8
TEL. COMMONWEALTH 9582, BOSTON

"Food at its Best"
AT
THE GOBBLER
157 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Full Course Dinners—Sandwiches
Please Mention This Advertisement

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Waitress and cafeteria service
Open Sundays Noon to 8
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

Texas Finest Dining Places
Milam CAFETERIAS
• Plantation food
• Southern hospitality
• An atmosphere of distinction and charm
San Antonio Austin Fort Worth

BROOKLINE, MASS.
CHINA INN
FINE FOOD
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor. opp. Longwood Ave.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Saratoga Inn
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER
11:30 A.M. UNTIL 8 P.M.
For lovers of good food
328 N. CHARLES ST.

NEW YORK CITY
"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
147 W 43rd ST
152 W 44th ST
AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

DES MOINES, IOWA
Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 1ST GAME 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Fenway Park Kenmore 6131

ALABAMA
(Continued from previous page)

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6001, 8 to 9 a. m. —4-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOBILE

Ford
Quality Service
DE VAN MOTOR CO.
Ford—Mercury—Lincoln
St. Joseph and St. Anthony Streets
Phone Dex. 914

DELCHAMPS STORES
MOBILE, ALA.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
PENSACOLA, FLA.

FRANK H. STOLL
MEN'S
• FURNISHINGS
• CLOTHING
• HATS
8 North Royal Street

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

Roche Home Equipment Co.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin Street Phone 3-2743
Mobile, Ala.

Belmont 2215 Exchange Store
Cheerful Credit 411 Dauphin St.
HOFFMAN
Furniture Company
Mobile, Ala.

"As Modern As Tomorrow"
MARY ANNE BILLIE'S
Rouge Box Beauty Shoppes
130 N. Ann St. 2-9757
130 N. Ann St. 2-9658
155 Conti St. 2-9351
706 S. Broad St. 2-9783

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy
QUALITY FURNITURE
With Confidence
at Tennille's
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
We Call for and Deliver
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717

THE
TIFFIN
RESTAURANT
Fourteen Years in Coral Gables
2308 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-9286
EVORIL B. GRUTE

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers in
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ALMA *Sanchez* HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued)

Shop and Save at
B&B Super Market
Fancy Groceries — Western Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

FAILING'S
The Home of Good Shoes
1113 First Street
Special
DRESS ACCESSORIES
LACES—EMBROIDERIES
BUTTONS—BIAS TAPES

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Viola Johns Beauty Salon
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
AIR CONDITIONED
207-209 W. Forsyth Street
Phones 5-7672—5-7673

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

LAKELAND

Slade's
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Custom Made Draperies
Slip Covers and Upholstering
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Phone 34-171 1112 So. Florida Ave.

H. H. ALLSOPP
All Kinds of Insurance
MARBLE ARCADE
PHONE 24-511

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7806
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

J. T. WILSON INSURANCE {Annuities Business Life
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 31ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7594

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 79 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2650

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from 1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Shop
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
8 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI—FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

New Work Phone 3-1336
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 36th Street Repairs

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS FILMS FINISHING
Kodachrome—Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-3822

BERT'S GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED. MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

Eleanor's HOUSE OF FASHION
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
SECOND AVE. AT S. E. FIRST ST.

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510
W. B. Wilson Estimates Given

WILSON, Printing
Highest Quality: Lowest Prices
115 N. E. 71st St. Miami, Fla.

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Jeck
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-5606

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

LLOYD PRINTING
1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7432 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA
(Continued from previous page)

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Port Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding's
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Southern Dairies Sealtest
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue

"Exclusively a Men's Store"
R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"Our work will please you"
ASF **RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY**
R. I. Leavenwood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1284 939 5TH AVE.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
"Furniture for any Home"
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1108 Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
306 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Colonial FLOWERS
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
817 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
Bakery and Delicatessen
216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2153

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

Berne—Pension Stamm. Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28

BASEL

W&S LEINEN
BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

BERNE

QUICK LUNCHES
daheim
Jeder sein eigner Koch. Die Daheim Pikttli stellt der Gast zusammen
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse, Berne

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

Schuhhaus Schnieper
Formels Lic T.-G.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

WHAT IS Bernina
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
27 Nidaugasse, HOSIERY

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

INTERLAKEN

MÜHLEMANN
Herren und Damen Salon
Jungfraustrasse 28 Tel. 220
(Hairdresser)

LAUSANNE

CHAUSSURES
KELLER — CORBOZ
RUE PICHARD GRAND-PONT
LAUSANNE
(Footwear)

LAUSANNE
8 rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties
Specialities
Maillettaz S.A.

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
8 Rue Pepinet 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

ST. GALL

CARPETS • LINOLEUM
Schuster
St. Gallen Zürich

ZURICH

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4, Zürich 1. Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it please!

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heins Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Fonds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	R	M	I	O	N
I	■	A	■	S	■	E
N	E	T	■	O	I	L
N	A	T	A	L	■	L
I	T	A	■	D	I	I
E	■	N	I	E	C	E
■	■	P	■	M	■	E
Z	A	M	P	A	■	F
I	D	A	■	R	H	O
T	■	R	O	G	E	R
H	E	R	■	I	N	G
E	■	O	■	V	■	E
R	U	N	N	E	R	S

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

John Orrell
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
NATAL
1 and 2 Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairstylists and
BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
409a, West Street, Durban . . . Phone 21929
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban Phone 21929
Emiles, Belmont Mansions, Durban Phone 22292
Emiles, 445 Manning Road, Durban Phone 87317
Emiles, 236 Church St., Maritzburg Phone 2722

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
376 West St. Phone 25280

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House (Next to Anstey's)
West St. Phone 26066

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS AND FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West Street

MODEL DAIRY BREAD
is consistently good—because it is manufactured under the best conditions, in an up-to-date factory.
Obtainable at all our establishments or phone 21368.

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.
243, PINE STREET
(Opposite City Bus Centre)
New and Reconditioned Furniture
Furniture traded in or purchased for cash
Sworn appraisements and valuations
TELEPHONE 24410

COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. (Opposite Henwoods)
PHONE 20249

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
Krugersdorp, Germiston and Benoni

SCHONBERGS'
Furriers and Costumiers
8, Pollock Mansions Phone 22-6248
Eloff Street

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

DORIN
Ladies' Tailored and Sports Wear Specialists
MILLINERY
PHONE 22-1014
Davidson's Mansions, 112a, Eloff Street
Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE
High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 23/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co.
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re grinding requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2136

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
2, North Street Phone 3242
Also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165, West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2515

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
FORSYTH & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church Street Phone 3363

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney.
Also
"Bovey Court Residential"
SMUTS AVENUE
Furnished rooms to let with use of common kitchen for light cooking. Terms per day, week or month on application.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

Catt & Goldsmith
SAWMILLERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND JOINERY
Quality and Delivery Guaranteed
PRICES RIGHT
DISTRIBUTORS OF CANE-ITE AND MASONITE
Victoria Road, Parramatta, N. S. W.
Tel. UW 3074

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY
STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone Ryde 437

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Established 11 years F. M. 2490

LEWIS BROS.
Engineers & Machinery Merchants
178 OXFORD ST., PADDINGTON, N. S. W.
FA 1306

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PIKE BROTHERS LIMITED
Queen Street, Brisbane Q.
Mens Wear Specialists....

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

Mathers SHOE STORE
Famous GOLD CROSS SHOES
In Multiple Fittings

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 99
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9022
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Matrons Millinery Salon
For Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address:—288 Wickham Street Valley (next to Rose, Florist)
Phone B. 6316 Brisbane, Australia

Cash and Service Grocer
W. B. ROSS
707 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M1254 Free Delivery

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
Also DRESSMAKING TO ORDER
Fit and Style Guaranteed
Address: 173 Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B. 5457 Brisbane, Australia

Diamond Rings
LADIES' & MENS' WATCHES
JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS OF QUEENSLAND
E. HANSON

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6813
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane, (Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St. Brisbane, Australia

FURS! *Latest Styles at Lowest Prices*
Ask for Catalogue
Queensland's Leading Furriers
J. JACKSON & SON
Foremost for Fine Furs for 40 Years
King George Square, Brisbane, Australia

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE Co-operative Insurance Co. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

RE-CREATED FURNITURE
Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings
Repaired, Repolished, Bought and Sold
236 VICTORIA SQUARE ADELAIDE
Cecil R. Bowker, Proprietor

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

WALTER D. GODFREY
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Opp. State Bank
54 Pirie Street, Adelaide
Clocks, Crystal Ware, Pottery Ware

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

VICTORIA

GEELONG

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality, also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
W. G. DERRICK
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

SEE NEXT PAGE

VICTORIA

GEELONG
(Continued from previous page)

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie Street, Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST. MELBOURNE

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

MAY BARNETT
See our
HOSIERY LINGERIE SCARVES
of Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 5/6—posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 6343

C. CARLSSON

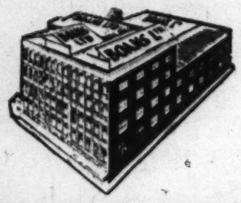
F 6362
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

Merva Slainer
Beauty Studio
Phone WF 2585
155 Camberwell Road
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

MELBOURNE Middle Brighton
F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE

BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH
Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding Presents
We specialise in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray St., Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces. Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
718 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3282

REFRIGERATION
Sales and Service
Hot Water Systems
Washing Machines
O T Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

Bedggoods Shoes at
GEORGE NELSON'S

Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH, W. A.

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector M. Minchin
Local Manager, J. H. DOBSON
Office: 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE DOMINION'S LARGEST DEPARTMENTAL STORE
THE HOUSE OF VALUE
THE DOORWAY TO THRIFT
THE FARMERS' Trading Co. Ltd, Auckland and 75 Branches

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

WADSWORTH'S
Corner Colombo and Tuam Streets
- MEN'S TAILORING
- LADIES' TAILORING
- LADIES' FROCKS TO ORDER

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thyne, Meyer & Smith Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
89 Lower Cuba Street, Wellington
Sign of Honest Workmanship
Telephone 42-537

McGOWAN & MAGEE
MERCHANTS
Wood, Coal, Coke
Cartage, Storage, Packers
Furniture Removers
22 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42.006 (3 lines)

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

T. WAUGH LTD.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington
'Phone 40,727
114 High Street, Lower Hutt City
'Phone 62,322

The Oram
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

WELLINGTON
Lower Hutt City
ACKROYD'S BOOKSHOP
Books, Periodicals, Stationery
Quality and Service
Latest Books Always in Stock
76 HIGH STREET, LOWER HUTT CITY
Telephone 68,477
BRANCH: TRAFALGAR SQ., WATERLOO

HOWE & BROWN Ltd.
Boot and Shoe Importers
First Class Repair Service
LOWER HUTT CITY 96 HIGH ST.

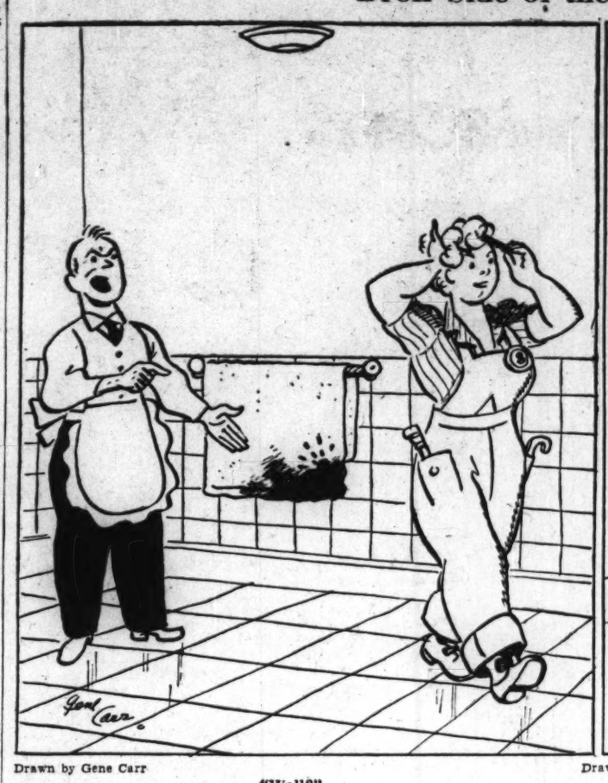
R.J. Shearer Ltd.
General Drapers and Men's Outfitters
27-35 High Street Lower Hutt City
Telephone 63,760

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Droll Side of the Home Front



Drawn by Gene Carr
"Well?"

Drawn by Bill O'Malley
"I see Mr. White has his new kitchen curtains up!"

Cancels War Profit

Kansas City, Mo.

At the beginning of the present war J. E. Dunn, head of a local construction company, told army officials he wanted to do anything he could to help the war effort and to do it without profit to himself. Recently he completed the warehouses at the quartermaster depot. His bid was $250,000 under the next bid and on completion of the contract he found he was still ahead so he turned back $150,000—making a saving to our Government of $400,000.

With two boys in the service of his country war profits have no fascination for Mr. Dunn.

Strip Dutch Forests

The Netherlands have been so stripped of timber by the Germans that the future of the small Dutch lumber business is gravely endangered.

A Verse for Today . . .

Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?—ROM. 6:16

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Americans are always happy to hear that Cousin Winston is a guest at the White House. There is some talk of raising a fund to buy him a commutation ticket.

St. Louis Star-Times: This is a pretty tough world to live in, but it probably beats having no world at all to live in.

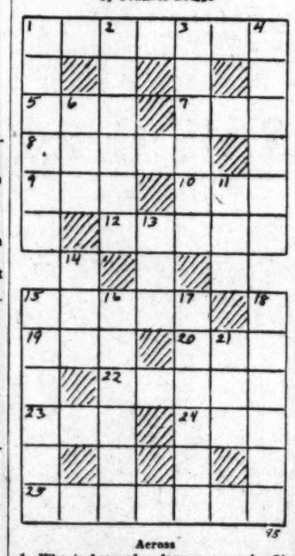
Minneapolis Star-Journal: The fellow who always brought home the bacon now is content to bring home liver.

Daily Quotation

A wise man will make haste to forgive, because he knows the true value of time, and will not suffer it to pass away in unnecessary pain.—SAMUEL JOHNSON

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who is hero of a famous poem by Sir Walter Scott?
5—Wynken, Blynken and Nod had what of silver and gold?
7—Lubricant.
8—What province of Union of South Africa is so called because it was discovered on Christmas Day?
9—What is a city of west-central Paraguay?
10—How would you write "502" in Roman numerals?
12—What is relationship of Lily Bart to Mrs. Peniston in "House of Mirth"?
15—What operatic character places ring on finger of a statue?
19—Who is "Prince Hilarion's flame" in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera?
20—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
22—Black flag formerly used by pirates was called what?
23—Pronoun.
24—What is the suffix of the present participle?
25—What are long, narrow strips of carpeting?

Down
1—Who is heroine of opera "Girl of the Golden West"?
2—What climbing palm is remarkable for great length attained by its stems?
3—What Irish princess weds King of Cornwall in Wagner's opera?
4—What girl is mentioned in song "The Quilting Party"?
6—Would you row, eat, or don a hackin?
11—Frozen water.
13—Mischievous child.
14—Block of paper is what?
15—What musical instrument is a favorite with South German and Tyrolese peasantry?
16—What is the large sweet European chestnut?
17—What term denotes a Greek of Argos?
18—Smithies are what?
21—What is female of the pheasant called?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Specific Instructions

A small pedestrian bridge was built by a maintenance crew at Camp Butner, N. C. On it was this sign:

"Vehicles and Cpl. W. A. Dell are not allowed on this bridge."

Corporal Dell tips the scales at 300 pounds.

Another Walkout

Mrs. Brown: "You mean to say your new laundress worked only half an hour and then walked out?"

Mrs. Smith: "Yes, she struck while the iron was hot."

Included

"Sam Jones, I'm tired of hearing you talk about 'my car' and 'my house' and 'my everything else.' Can't you ever say 'our'? Now why on earth are you mussing up that closet?"

"I'm looking for OUR shoes."

Daily Anecdote

Delicate Palate

"Uncle" Lew Sells, picturesque proprietor of the old Sells Brothers Circus, exercised a rigid economy in the purchase of food for his animals. This caused the keeper to complain that, although they had one of the smartest chimpanzees in the business, she was not thriving as she should because of improper diet. He said that Barnum's chimp, Johanna, was a big drawing card because she was properly fed. Uncle Sells told him to ascertain what Johanna ate.

Johanna's diet list was obtained, and Uncle Sells directed that it be followed for his own chimpanzee.

"But look here," he demanded. "What does Johanna eat?"

"Well," replied the keeper, "according to this list she has a dozen eggs every day, beaten up with cream, and every little while some fancy grapes or a few hearts of lettuce. And about twice a week some fresh sweetbreads."

"All right," moaned Uncle Lew. "But, say, I'll bet you that chimp of ours had some time finding a guy to buy all those things for her when she was swarming up and down a tree in Africa!"

Roast Beef That Lasts

Wide World

Due to the current shortage of many materials resourceful Hollywood turns to plaster to solve many movie prop problems. Plaster, cheap and plentiful, can duplicate anything from metal fixtures to a slab of bacon. June Haver, actress, holds what appears to be roast beef. Of course it's plaster. Where can one get the real thing nowadays?

Steel Mats

Imagine a highway 100 feet wide, constructed of perforated steel mats, stretching from Washington, D. C., to Buffalo, N. Y., and you can get an idea of the number of steel runways — for emergency airplane landing fields —delivered to the Army Air Forces during 1942 and the early part of 1943.

These mats consist of pre-fabricated steel networks which may be packed easily and transported by plane. Wherever suitable terrain is located the sections are quickly stretched out and locked together, saving weeks of construction work in establishing an airfield.

By laying these mats longitudinally in two directions at once, starting from the center, it is possible to provide a runway 150 feet wide and 3,000 feet long in less than 48 hours.—Plane Talk.

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED — GRANDMOTHERS

CAN ME AN' GUSSIE COME IN NOW, GRAMMA ?
GOD BLESS OUR HOME
BE SURE TO HAVE SUPPER READY WHEN GRANDMA AND I GET BACK FROM THE WAR PLANT
L. F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Any Chestnut Dressing?*

By Le Pelley

POTATOES ARE SO RARE AT OUR HOUSE MOM KEEPS THEM IN HER BUREAU DRAWER
WE HAD A POTATO FOR SUPPER LAST NIGHT ...
A POTATO !? HOW DID YOU HAVE IT ? MASHED ??
MASHED !? I SHOULD SAY NOT !
WE HAD IT ON A PLATTER AND POP CARVED IT LIKE A TURKEY ....
I NEVER KNOW WHEN TO BELIEVE THAT FELLOW !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Doesn't Matter Whether School's Out or Not Today*

By Rodgers

"Shucks!" I thought to myself today—
"I wish the Boss's school were really over—
"Instead of just almost over!"
Then Suddenly I remembered—"It doesn't matter today if the Boss's school is over or not!"
"Hey! Wake up!" I barked, "Today's Saturday!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Patron of the Art—Of Cooking*

By The Hagers

MADAME NIGHTINGALE COOKING SCHOOL
The ladies that I met today Seemed headed for a matinee.
And, being quite a curious drake, I turned and followed in their wake.
A poster outside told the tale. Then up walked Madame Nightingale.
"Come in and learn to cook," she said. "The brightest pupil here is Ted."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Revolt in Argentina

Argentina had to throw off, one way or another, the stupid isolation of the Castillo regime in order to save the country from diplomatic, moral, and economic decline.

The "prudent neutrality" of deposed President Castillo brought Argentina to its lowest ebb of international prestige. Argentina's whole future had been darkened. While Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, and all the other Latin American countries were making strides in armed power, trade, and world prestige, Argentina saw itself slipping into weakness and disgrace.

Liberation has come by an instantly successful revolution, instead of through the ballot box. Yet so universal is the backing of the Army's almost bloodless coup that this move unquestionably responds more clearly to the popular will than any election under the Castillo regime would have.

There is poetic justice in the transfer of the Castillo "government" to the deck of a gunboat in the muddy Rio de la Plata. Dr. Castillo desired isolation above honor. Nothing could more fully realize this ambition than the narrow breadth of a gunboat's deck.

When the Argentine Army turned against him, nothing was left to the provincial politician who attempted to run a modern industrial nation as he would a back-country ward. The Argentine Navy stood on the sidelines.

This switch of the military from frankly pro-Nazi sympathies to a diplomacy of going along with the United Nations—for that is the clear intent of the revolt—easily outranks every other element in the coup.

Army leaders evidently are convinced that the Axis cannot win this war. Down to three months ago the Castillo Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, is reliably reported to have been still duped into believing in the possibility of an Axis triumph. The Army also clung to this view until it was no longer tenable.

Once the Army had decided to change its aim in world affairs, the outcome became a foregone conclusion. The method could have been pursued of allowing the September presidential elections to run their course. Even that might have resulted in bloodshed. The temper of the Argentine people has been rising to the boiling point against the arrogant manipulations of domestic and foreign policy by ultra-conservative forces.

Not since 1930 have the democratic but patient Argentine people revolted. Then Gen. José Uriburu also acted for the nation when he overthrew President Hipolito Yrigoyen.

Gen. Pedro Ramirez, Castillo's War Minister who joined the revolt, and Gen. Arturo Rawson who led the troops into Buenos Aires, are both taking a line favorable to the United Nations. Argentines have shouted their approval—"Viva la democracia!"—evidently heartened to see their country being restored to its rightful place among the nations.

Lewis Loses—or Does He?

Twice John L. Lewis has defied the United States Government in the current coal strike. Twice his bluff has been called and twice he has ordered the miners back to work.

On neither occasion has there been any appearance of principle in his action. The same conditions existed when he called his followers to go into the mines as when he said they must get out. If they go back Monday they will be "trespassing" without a contract.

Each time Mr. Lewis has given way before a show of firmness on the part of the President. Is it possible that he can still coerce the Government? Can he once more whipsaw the Nation by reversing himself and a third time calling out the miners? Or has he run out of trumps? Has he lost, or will he salvage something out of the situation?

Apparently when the miners are once more at work, collective bargaining will be resumed between Mr. Lewis and the operators. It is quite possible he can obtain the concessions already offered. These will fall short of the $2 a day raise he asked, but if the War Labor Board approves them, he will have obtained more by striking than other labor leaders have by "being good."

Meanwhile the Government will appear to have sat on Mr. Lewis, and to have won a victory. But will it not in fact have acceded to an actual wage increase which breaks the "Little Steel" formula? Whatever its appearance of beating Mr. Lewis, will it not have suffered a defeat on the anti-inflation front?

Leslie Howard: Interpreter

Leslie Howard has always spoken the kind of English Americans understand. Probably as large a proportion of the American public as of the British are his loyal fans, at the movies or in the theater. Numerically the Howard audience in the United States must exceed that in Britain by many thousands.

There is something about him that the bargain-basement saleslady liked. And Americans who do not like bargain basements like Leslie Howard; his restrained style and skillful understatement provided at least momentary relief from the raucousness that characterized so much American entertainment throughout the throbbing thirties. The heroes he personified seemed to approach all this world's problems with a sort of quiet finesse.

Now his fans are waiting for more news of the Lisbon-London plane. They are of two nations, sometimes said to be separated by a common language, but always grateful for an interpreter. Such a spectacular end for Mr. Howard's career is something they cannot accept as fitting; it was the more subtle touch he seemed always to aim at. They like to think of him as they knew him in so many gratefully remembered roles, speaking their common language, adding to their common bonds.

Mushrooming Social Security

Millions of Americans are predisposed toward any plan which offers to protect them from the vicissitudes of unemployment, ill-health, etc. Millions will accept without question the statement of one newspaper headline, "Better Living for All Guaranteed in Wagner Bill." Yet the American people will do well to examine carefully the gigantic new social security plan just introduced in Congress.

This "Beveridge plan for America" is much more than an extension of the present social security provisions for old age and unemployment; it is so comprehensive and ramified as to constitute virtually a new system. It would cover 15,000,000 Americans now outside the Social Security system and would cost $6,000,000,000 a year to start with. It would increase payroll taxes from 4 to 6 per cent for employers and from 1 to 6 per cent for employees. In proposing compulsory contributions to insure medical care, it goes beyond the plan offered by the National Resources Planning Board.

In addition to this highly controversial scheme the Wagner bill brings in other novel and debatable features. One is the plan for stretching the regular social security system to take care of soldiers after the war. The provision for setting up federal employment agencies to help men getting out of uniform to find jobs has much to commend it. But to give them all the benefits of social insurances to which they have made no contribution looks like a plan for winning the veterans' vote for this whole program.

The provision for a unified Federal system of social insurances may be welcomed by employers who have had to deal with several agencies, but the trend toward centralization is not one to be accepted lightly. And how will proposed "variable matching" grants to states to "help equalize aid to the needy," operate? The old method of matching has tended to increase inequalities.

Senator Wagner declares that his proposal for health insurance does not involve socialized medicine since it would leave a patient free to choose his doctor and a doctor free to reject a patient. It is true that the State would not take over the medical profession. Yet it would socialize the cost of medical care, forcing citizens—even those who do not want medicine—to pay taxes for it.

It is not at all evident that this is a purpose for which the majority will impose taxes. Observers in Washington do not expect the Wagner bill to pass in this Congress. Many Americans instinctively reject a kind of paternalism—however well-intentioned—which not only considers the individual so childish that he must be forced to save, but forced to save for some purpose the State regards as most beneficial to him. Some may think he should be made to save for a better house or extra food or a vacation in the country rather than more medical treatments. Others believe the individual should be left to join a voluntary group for insuring medical care if that's what he wants.

But the compulsory health insurance section is only one of several questionable features in a vast project which should be most thoroughly questioned even by those who believe security can be insured by law.

Unconquerables

France Fights On

On May 28, 1940, Marshal Philippe Pétain, newly appointed Vice-Premier in Paul Reynaud's Cabinet, declared: "We must capitulate." When he was contradicted vehemently by the Undersecretary for War, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Marshal exploded: "What you say is stupid and childish. I am old and experienced. The war is finished."

This story, which is told in Raoul Aglion's book, THE FIGHTING FRENCH (New York: Holt. $3), opens new vistas on the causes that led to the collapse of France.

Until now, world opinion has tended to regard the débâcle as brought about mainly by fifth columnists and traitorous factions inside France. Raoul Aglion, however, provides evidence tending to show that the Pétains and Weygands—and there were hundreds of them, holding most of the key-posts—were not traitors but men who had not outgrown the military and political concepts of the era 1914-1918.

General de Gaulle shines by contrast. He had proved his vision in earlier instances. In 1934, de Gaulle in his book, "Toward the Professional Army," predicted the decisive role of armored forces in modern warfare. The French High Command rejected his ideas; the German army adopted them eagerly. In 1939 he tried in vain to convince his superiors of the global character of this war. In June, 1940, it was he who most ardently advocated the transfer of the French Government to, and the continuation of the war from, North Africa. On June 18, 1940, de Gaulle broadcast his first appeal to Frenchmen all over the world, and set about to recruit an army by radio.

Raoul Aglion, who works at the Foreign Office of the French National Committee, gives a vivid account of the progress and the setbacks in building the Fighting French movement.

"The Fighting French" has been published at a particularly appropriate moment, and not only because French North Africa commands general attention. E. S. P.

Not Easy on Apple Carts

The Ozarks Laugh at Ration Stamps

Summer is coming to the Ozarks. You can tell it by the smoke-blue haze that is beginning to sweep its dreamy curtain across the valleys. You can see hints of haze, too, upon the tree-clad hilltops. You know that summer is coming because the wild bleeding heart is dripping its blood down the face of the bluff, and the spearmint is pungent along the spring branches. Blackberry vines are beginning to turn white petals out to the sun. There will be a season of "blackberry winter" but after that the days will warm magically.

The usual springtime activities already have been evident in the hills. Early in March, women went out with basket and digging hoe to obtain sassafras roots for the "pink teas" of the Ozarks. The pink is literal, and the beverage is brewed from the roots of red sassafras, boiled in a brass kettle if it is available. Sassafras bark, sold in bundles in stores, Ozarks women aver, lacks that flavorful quality obtained when the roots themselves are boiled two and three times.

Then as the days grow warmer, wild greens hunters sally forth with bucket and case knife to gather a mess of "sallet." Greens hunting is a great equalizer in the social world. The hired girl and the banker's wife go out together in small towns, and the laundress fares forth with the storekeeper's wife. They are all searching for wild greens together. Down on the creek bank someone has found carpenter's square weed, so the greens hunters go there and pick a quantity of it. There will be sour or curly dock, and slick dock, too. Further search will reveal smooth thistle and lamb's quarter, and always there is plenty of dandelion. Along the old orchard fence will be found mouse ear and wild lettuce, while buckberry vines and wild sweet potato are there in abundance.

* * *

But there must be poke in those greens! What does it profit a wild greens gatherer if she accumulates a whole mess of greens but discovered not a sprig of poke to flavor it? Poke constitutes that acme of perfection in wild greens that gives the final taste which Ozarks women desire.

Time was, in pioneer days, when wild greens were boiled with a piece of ham, or hog jowl, and the liquid, known as "pot likker," was served with corn bread crumbled into it. Few if any folk in the hills serve it that way now. Instead, the greens are parboiled until tender, then when they are almost ready, a skilletful of bacon or cured ham is fried and lifted out. The hot fat is left in the skillet and the greens are drained and put into it for the final stage of cooking.

Wild greens must have as a complement, spring onions and corn bread made as pioneers made it. Meal and a bit of flour are mixed, and soda, salt and a dash of sugar are combined with it. Then into the mixture is poured buttermilk, in which flecks of butter still swim about, and a batter is made. Into the batter an egg is broken and beaten quickly. The dough is baked to a golden brown and comes out light and fragrant as cake.

* * *

If while the greens hunter was searching the old orchard she discovered some mushrooms around an old stump, then the meal indeed will be a delightful one. The mushrooms are soaked in salted water and rolled in cornmeal. Then they are fried in sizzling fat until brown and served with the greens. The mushrooms taste and smell like the catfish one sometimes catches fresh in the valley brooks. In fact, Ozarks folks often call mushrooms "white fish."

Soon, too, wild strawberries will be drenching the air with their indescribable aroma. Then hill women will go into the hills and pick them, serving them either with cream and sugar, or as that epicurean delight of the Ozarks, strawberry shortcake. A few women make the crust as cake. But the true Ozarks way of making it is to bake pie-crust in long sheets in a bread pan, and while the crusts are hot, butter them lavishly. The berries, already crushed and sweetened, are poured over the crust and another is placed on top, and buttered. More berries are poured on, and so on until the shortcake stands, a temptation in taste, color, and aroma. Squares of the shortcake, drowned in Jersey cream, constitute a dessert which Ozarks dwellers believe to be second to nothing in all the world. MAE TRALLER

North . . South . . East . . West

The Season of Reunions

By Frank L. Perrin

June comes again, faithful in providing, in due season, the occasion for expected reunions of friends and families. But this year there will be many interruptions in prearranged schedules. From college campuses boys and young women will accept new responsibilities which carry them, not to their homes or to familiar vacation grounds, but to training camps or to equally responsible duties elsewhere. The routine of always busy lives has been interrupted by demands for unusual and often extraordinary sacrifice and service.

It is commendable, especially in a people long accustomed to absolute and uninterrupted freedom of choice and action, that so complete a change in the order and method of procedure can be brought about in a few months or within a year. There is supplied the convincing proof of the sincerity and devotion of those thus concerned, those who go out to serve and those who remain at home, where absences are always hard to bear. No more convincing proof could be given of the devotion of a people to the cause in which all have enlisted than this willingness to bear all, endure all, and give all, that our priceless heritage may be safeguarded and forever preserved.

But despite imposed and voluntary restrictions upon travel and interchange, friends will find convenient and often customary ways to foregather. There is need, and very good reason, why this should be made possible. Not all the scouts who spy out and report the plans of ambush of the common enemy wear the uniform or insignia of service of the soldier, sailor, marine, or their auxiliaries. There are watchmen and observers all along the line. These are the men and women whose weapons of warfare are not carnal. They, when challenged, tell us how the warfare against a common foe goes on the front from which they report.

* * *

These messengers are not alarmists, prophets, or propagandists. They are veterans who have long been engaged in this world-wide campaign against the forces of evil. They see in the present conflict, this marshaling of the dread forces of evil in furious combat against righteousness and its defenders, a phase of that age-old struggle in which victory must finally come to the people of God.

Watchman, tell us of the night, what its signs of promise are! So sang the bard. And so we ask today of those who, from across the seas, the plains, and the mountains, come with tidings of hope and messages of joy.

In the North Country, after the endured hardships of a rigorous winter season, it seemed to some that spring would never come. But it is here, and summer is just around the corner. To boys and girls in school the last days and weeks of the term probably have seemed endless, just as they did to those of us to whom schooldays are only a memory. But the old earth moves upon its prescribed and regular course, and the changing and shifting scene always reveals the new and the beautiful. It is the order of life which permits no exception or reversal.

It is in the understanding of this that even in times of trial and human sacrifice we go forward with courage and with a song of joy in our hearts. This does not commit us to the grotesque setting of a fool's paradise, or dim for a moment our perception of dangers, real or threatened. But it does insure to those who listen, heed, and comprehend, that freedom which we all seek—freedom from fear. I can conceive of no method, ancient or modern, by which this freedom can be bestowed by fiat, decree, legislative enactment, or bureaucratic order in council. I see no way in which it can be safeguarded except by overcoming fear itself.

* * *

A friend, today, tomorrow, or next week or next month, will come your way or mine to tell us how the campaign is progressing along his or her sector of the common front. There are not, we should realize, two, or three, or several fronts in this grand campaign against a common foe. But there are sectors. How are they formed? They are manned individually. There is no sharing or assigning of individual responsibility, and no way of knowing, except speculatively, just what the person next in line is doing or how he is doing it. His methods of attack and defense are his own. We can report only our own experiences, our successes, or our failures.

There is, however, a broader ground and wider arena of activity in which all with a common high purpose may meet and work. In this union there is strength because of the singleness of purpose which inspires and directs. By unanimous consent the command is united. June and vacation time again bring their new, old promise of reunion, realization, fruition.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Hew Down Tyranny!

We ought with one heart and one hand to hew down the daring and dangerous efforts of those who would seduce the public opinion to substitute itself into that tyranny over religious faith which the laws have so justly abdicated.—THOMAS JEFFERSON, to Edward Dowse, April 19, 1803.

The Wide Horizon

A Union of Good Friends

By Melita Spraggs

LONDON

"Yes, I agree that Anglo-American friendship is very important. But what can I do about it?" The British man-in-the-street, though supporting the ideal of unity, is sometimes puzzled as to how he himself fits into the broad design envisioned by postwar planners. While going all-out in his job of winning the war, he seeks direction in regard to his part in winning the peace.

The Atlantic Foundation seeks to give this direction. Through books, periodicals, exhibitions, films, music, radio, exchanges of letters and visits, it leads ordinary folk of the British Commonwealth and America into paths of friendship—friendship which must spread to promote better understanding among all peace-loving nations. Special attention is given to Youth and Youth Movements.

Counsellors of the Foundation include well known educationists — Miss Lynda Grier, Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford; Sir Richard Livingstone, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Albert Mansbridge, President of the World Association for Adult Education.

* * *

American Weeks have been held in several schools—weeks during which all lessons and other activities have a trans-Atlantic angle. American history and geography are taught. Negro spirituals and folk songs are learned in music lessons. At the end of the week there is usually a pageant depicting the chief events of the week. The Foundation lends books and photographs for the organization of an exhibition. The children write to friends in the United States during class-time.

Alignment of British and American youth organizations is visualized as a postwar possibility which may materialize as the result of such co-operation between British and American children.

Local adult branches of the Foundation also organize American Weeks in their areas. In this way the work spreads through a cross-section of the whole community. Local organizations co-operate. The Women's Institute, for example, has a "brains trust" session on women's questions in America; schools have lessons on the United States; youth clubs hold discussion groups; American films are shown; concerts are given of music by American composers; entertainment programs are drawn up with plans for hospitality for American soldiers.

Individuals may also join the Foundation, which has offices at 7 Park Lane, London. In doing so, they register support of the idea of translating Anglo-American friendship into a practical reality. Study of articles in periodicals and books leads to a realization of importance of Anglo-American unity to world peace. Study groups, discussion circles, meetings with other members of the Foundation, lead to the pooling of ideas and increase of knowledge which corrects many false impressions. The Foundation also enables the average Britisher to get to know his opposite number in America.

* * *

Facilities are provided for clubs, organizations, and groups to get in touch with parallel groups in the United States. Learned societies, natural scientific, research and study groups, religious, cultural and sociological groups, technical associations—all welcome some kind of link with groups across the Atlantic. The Foundation also aims to provide an approved clearing house for ideas and trends of thought, theories and experiments of workers and students, where no other official organization exists.

The Foundation is a purely friendship movement. It has no economic program and is not concerned with consideration of larger issues, such as a degree of political union, though it realizes this may eventually be affected by its work in establishing closer relations between the ordinary folk of the English-speaking democracies.

"I Saw the Morning Break"

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes
  Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
And trust that out of death and night shall rise
  The dawn of ample life:
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your heart,
  That God has given you for a priceless dower
To live in these great times and have your part
  In freedom's crowning hour;
That you may tell your sons who see the light
  High in the heavens—their heritage to take—
"I saw the powers of Darkness take their flight,
  I saw the Morning break."

—From "Between Midnight and Morning," by Sir Owen Seaman (1861-1936).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 638 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

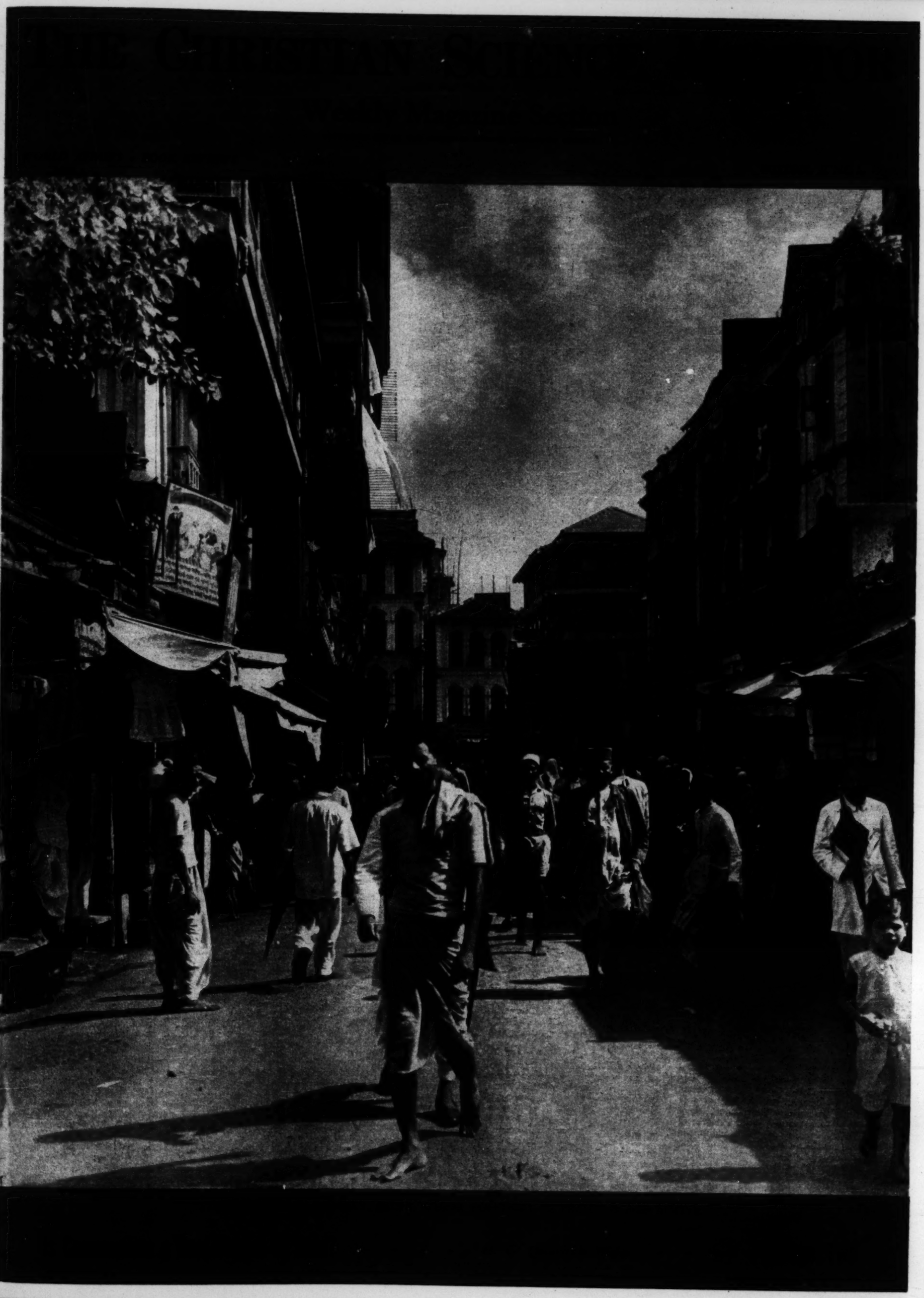
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



Is Communism a Real Threat to Asia?

By H. G. Quaritch Wales

Wide World and Pix Publishing, Inc.

WHERE MILITARY AND POLITICAL LEADERS ARE TRAINED

These Students Are Listening to a Lecture Given Out of Doors at the Anti-Enemy Academy at Yenan, North Shensi

MAO TZE-TUNG

Leading Figure of the Chinese Communists

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE toward Poland lends color to reports that in the interests of her own security Russia may eventually seek to extend her sway over Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, Korea and Manchuria. In any case, a victorious Russia will immensely impress Asiatics. But does this necessarily mean that communism will sweep postwar Asia?

For years before the war the agents of the Russian Comintern were sowing the seeds of world revolution in every Eastern country. Though this activity has ceased and may never again be resumed, both Britain and China, anxious to maintain good relations with Russia, are not only tolerating but seeking the co-operation of the Asiatic communists. So the degree of success achieved to date by communism in Asia should be an indication of what the future holds.

In India most of the communists have now been released from prison. Basking at his Bombay headquarters in the sunshine of a new-found respectability, their leader, P. C. Joshi, recently announced that he saw a rosy future for Indian communism. But few who know India would be inclined to agree with this view.

The fact is that communism has never made any appeal to the rural millions who make up the great mass of India's population. The daily life of every Indian, whether Christian, Moslem, Hindu or Sikh, is permeated with religion. The Congress Party owes its success to the fact that in Mr. Gandhi they have a leader of the traditional type whose spirtual asceticism appeals to the average Indian. And obviously to Mr. Gandhi and his followers the communist weapons of class warfare, strikes and violence are anathema. The aims he holds out to the peasant cultivators are something they can appreciate, while for them the words of the agitators from the cities fall on deaf ears. Mr. Gandhi visualizes a return to the idyllic village life of old, with primitive cottage industries, a very different ideal from the Socialist aim of a state-controlled industry.

The doctrines of Marx and Lenin have made most appeal to the university students and irresponsible intellectuals of the cities. Actually membership of the party is only 12,000 strong. But there are many thousands of sympathizers among the ignorant mill hands. By exploiting the unsatisfactory working conditions in many of the factories, and the weakness of the trades union organization, communist agitators have had no difficulty in stirring up riots and strikes which at times have completely disrupted the mill industry.

That support for communism even among the city workers depended in large part on nourishing a nationalist sentiment is shown by the fact that even when Russia entered the war the communist party still showed no eagerness to co-operate in the Allied war effort. In July, 1941, the following significant manifesto was issued: "The Communist Party declares that the only way in which the Indian people can help in the just war which the Soviet is waging, is by fighting all the more vigorously for their own emancipation from the imperialist yoke. Our attitude toward the British Government remains what it was. We must continue—nay, intensify our struggle against both."

A few months later Russian influence succeeded in getting the Indian communists to see that this is a "people's war." Now news has just been received from India that even that most picturesque extremist, R. S. Nimbkar, has come into line. He was the son of a poor Brahman schoolmaster who managed to raise a family of 11 children on a monthly income of $5 and a little plot of land that produced practically nothing. Becoming interested in communism as a student in Bombay, he divided his life between prison and the organization of strikes. Returning from a visit to Moscow late in 1939, his last effort was to organize the biggest strike Bombay had ever known, involving 63 mills and 157,000 hands. Now we have the news that has caused something of a sensation throughout India. He has been taken from prison to accept a post at Delhi as Labor Welfare Adviser!

At the moment the Indian communists are maintaining fairly harmonious relations with the Congress Party, for although the communists are no longer indulging in obstruction, both parties cherish the aim of Indian independence. The ultimate fate of the communists is almost certainly absorption by the Congress Party. That would be a particularly rapid development should Jawaharal Nehru head a national ministry. By implementing a program of social and economic reform on lines more suited to India he would automatically cut away the ground from beneath the alien arguments of the communists.

It is in China, rather than in India, that communism at first sight seems to have achieved some solid success. For nine years the Chinese Reds repulsed every effort of the better armed Central government forces to suppress them. Then, faced by the common danger from Japan, they came to an understanding with Chiang Kai-shek and the communist Eighth Route Army has proved a valuable asset to the united front. From their headquarters in Shensi they now control much of northwestern China. They have given up banditry and have well-organized factories and mines. Mao Tse-tung and other leaders, having received instruction in Russia, are well versed in Marx-Lenin doctrines. But what of the rank and file of their supporters, and what sort of a political system have they in fact established?

Such features of Russian communism as interference with religion, abolition of private property and the undermining of family institutions are absent. The peasants, rugged individualists, have no use for such ideas. So the leaders, strange as it may seem, readily admit the contention of Sun Yat-sen that every man is entitled to own land and have a vote. While the property of absentee landowners was seized and divided up, even fairly wealthy peasants were left in possession of their lands, provided they could work them themselves.

Farming implements are shared at present simply because there are not enough to go around. Though most of the mines and factories are state owned, private competition is allowed. There is a co-operative movement similar to the well-known Chinese Industrial Co-operatives of Chungking-controlled China, each peasant owning one or more votes. Among the communists there are quite a number of Christians, although these are still prohibited from actual membership of the party.

While cherishing the independent Soviet state as an ideal, the leaders say they are educating the people so that they may some day choose their own form of government. Meanwhile, the Chinese Reds remain essentially Chinese and the movement is best looked upon as one facet of China's fight for freedom from poverty and oppression. Even if northwestern China has been conquered by some part of the communist ideology, perhaps this will prove no exception to the rule that eventually China always absorbs her conquerors. Indeed, a peaceful absorption of the Chinese communists seems to be visualized both in the recent Kuomintang appeal for postwar co-operation, and in Chiang Kai-shek's new book, "China's Destiny."

At one time or another communism has raised its head in most of the European colonies of Southeastern Asia. Generally

(Continued on page 14)

Our Appalling Manpower Waste

By Millard B. Holland

WE ARE WASTING at least a billion manhours a year in our war industries. It may well be two, three, or even four billion man-hours. Let me tell you my experience as a ship worker. Then judge for yourself if my startling estimate isn't really a gross understatement.

And remember, please, that a billion hours of manpower will build 596 destroyers or 961 submarines! What wouldn't we give for a third of these in the Battle of the Atlantic!

And remember also, please, that this year we expect to have 20,000,000 persons in war work. Even if everyone of these workers wastes as little as an hour a day, on a 300-day-a-year basis the waste would be billions of man-hours! Enough to sweep the seas of every German submarine, enough to sink the entire Japanese fleet.

And now let me tell you how, on the average, we war workers waste far more than an hour apiece a day.

Yesterday six husky Negroes slowly pushed a heavy cart into the shop where I was working and laboriously proceeded to unload its fantastically light freight for me to coat with aluminum paint—28 thin strips of metal—each ten inches long and one inch wide. It took these six men 20 minutes to unload this absurdly trifling cargo, and 20 minutes more before they slowly and industriously began to push their cart back to the building they came from—a distance no more than ten paces. At the gait they were going, it surely must have taken them another 20 minutes to load their cart before bringing it over to me. I could have stepped across to their building, loaded this metal on one arm, and returned in five minutes. It took these six men each an hour. That manpower waste cost the yard (and hence the Government) $5.22, for their rate is 87 cents an hour.

Last week I had to clean and paint a number of weldings in manholes cut out of steel plates. These steel plates were small, about 4 feet by 4 feet, and were not very heavy as steel plates go; moreover, they were resting in V-shaped racks, which made it easy to turn them over. Nevertheless, a Negro laborer was assigned as a "helper" to turn them over for me. So every half hour he turned one over as I finished it, and then he waited patiently another half hour until I had the next one ready for him. I didn't need him to turn over that metal any more than you need someone to turn the pages of a book. I could have used him to help clean the plates. But that would have entitled him to a higher rate of pay—a skilled craftsman's rate—and so he was forced to be idle. He "helped" me for three days—at a sheer waste of 24 manhours and $20.88. Yet this "helper" and the six Negroes who manned the cart all professed their willingness to work. There simply wasn't enough work to keep them busy. They could do nothing else but stall.

* * *

It is a common sight in our yard to see six or eight Negro laborers idle nearly all day waiting for something to do. Our white crane crews read papers or doze by the hour. Welders are in a class by themselves. They are mostly young, independent, undisciplined by long application to work, and much in demand. Any number of them make no pretense of working, with all sorts of work for them at hand. On board the ships they rest even more. For there are endless places in the bowels of our great ships difficult of access and where vigilant supervision is next to impossible. In our many shops, such as our electric shop, pipe shop, copper shop, tin shop, there is a leisurely stride unknown in outside industries. I have heard many men say they didn't do a tap all day long. Some say it with a grin, others with chagrin. That man surely would be an optimist who affirmed that in our yard over the year we all averaged six hours' good work a day.

Nor is our yard different from other shipyards or other defense work. I have a friend, a master mason, who helped in the erection of a magnesium plant. He and his fellows had a special large costly brick to lay; if my memory serves me right, each brick cost $7. He could lay one of these large bricks every 20 minutes. The spirit of the place—or the lack of it—decreed that one shuld be laid every two hours. For this "work" he was paid over $100 a week. Being a man of character and restless energy, he quit and took a lesser job in another defense plant. Here he had so little to do that he took, in addition, another job elsewhere to keep busy. So now he has a swing shift by night in defense work and another job in nondefense by day. Holding two jobs, one in defense work where the task is light or inconsequential, and another in nondefense work, is becoming no uncommon thing.

The management blames the men for this almost universal stalling, and the men blame the management for not laying out enough work to keep them busy. Sometimes, when they get tired of blaming each other, they unite to blame Washington for not allocating enough materials to make their jobs worth while. And Washington, chary of offending labor, ends by blaming management. So each passes the buck. Necessarily there must be some surplus of men on hand. We are attempting to rush ships and arms through regardless of cost. We need some surplusage to take care of any sudden emergency. But somehow, in the process, vast armies of workers, even the most willing, stall and loaf a good deal of the time. And now the hurrying of women welders to the scene to help save the day seems so far mere additions to the army of underworked.

We talk too much about our shortage of manpower. And with a confusion of thinking. We are enormously, incredibly overstaffed in proportion to what we turn out. What we are really short of is production. And this shortage of production is due in no small part to our enormous wastage of manpower. Said President Roosevelt, Jan. 17, 1943, in his message to Congress on the State of the Union: "We must not forget that our achievements in production have been relatively no greater than those of the Russians and the British and the Chinese, who have developed their war industries under the incredible difficulties of battle conditions. They have had to continue work through bombings and blackouts."

It was an unconscious rebuke to all of us. Under conditions of safety, the achievements in production of the greatest industrial nation in the world are relatively no greater than our allies under fire! In prewar times we could outstrip them all together. Relatively in war our achievements in production should be 200, 300, even 400 per cent greater. We could, we can, we must achieve that now!

* * *

Our dazzling achievements in production, so highly publicized, are of course tremendous in volume. But they are achieved by an overstaffing of personnel whose engineering curve would show a disproportionate rise in the number of men employed to the number of ships or what-not turned out. The real unit of individual achievement has alarmingly fallen. Our tremendous increase in the number of things turned out has only been accomplished by having many more men do a thing than were formerly required.

Are there no remedies we can apply in this disquieting situation? I think there are. But they should work automatically, as impersonally as the cash register and modern auditing work automatically to deter petty pilfering and financial manipulation. The almost endless numbers of movie and other celebrities who visit us to urge us to higher efforts are good as far as they go. But we need other things more relentless if no less insistent. Here are some:

(1) Fire every man who won't work—and fire him fast. Then see to it that he does not get back on war work again with

(Continued on page 13)

PATRIOTISM AND COMMON SENSE CAN CUT THE CHAINS THAT WASTE VALUABLE MAN-HOURS

Diplomats For the Duration

By Joseph H. Baird

FIRST DIVISION MEMORIAL OF THE WORLD WAR IN WASHINGTON · © Harris & Ewing

Located South of the State Department Building, This Memorial in Pink Granite Includes a 35-Foot Monolithic Shaft Topped by a Statue of Victory. On Bronze Plates at the Base Are Inscribed 5,500 Names, the Honor Roll of the Members of the First Division Who Gave Their All for Their Country

EVERY AMERICAN is familiar today with the tremendous expansion of the officers' corps of our Army and Navy. Among his family and friends, he numbers many who have exchanged civilian clothes for the olive drab or blue of the armed services. But there is another class of "emergency officers," who are serving the United States in a less colorful but equally vital way, about which the average man knows little or nothing—the officials of the United States Foreign Service Auxiliary.

These "diplomats for the duration" have been called from their peacetime jobs in universities, business offices, law firms and scientific laboratories for the myriad chores in foreign lands which the war has brought into being. They wear no uniforms and receive no decorations for valor. They take little part in the round of official entertainment which, supposedly, lends glamor to the professional diplomat's life. But in their quiet, prosaic way, they contribute to the winning of the war on the economic and propaganda fronts.

In foreign ports they watch the coming and going of ships to measure the flow of commerce between members of the United Nations and between them and neutrals.

They keep sharp watch on shipments that might reach an Axis nation through some camouflaged neutral firm.

They steady the real economic needs of friendly neutrals for goods they want from America's ever-dwindling supply, and make recommendations to Washington on whether the orders of these nations should be filled.

They watch carefully for the surreptitious movement of goods from the United States or other Allied nations to firms which have been placed on the State Department's "black list" for dealing with the enemy.

They make careful surveys of the strategic raw materials of the countries to which they are assigned with a view to their purchase by members of the United Nations.

Above and beyond this, they seek to foster close and cordial cultural and political relations between foreign countries and the United States, and to combat Axis propaganda.

They fight, on the one hand, for the vital raw materials which the United Nations need for victory and, on the other, for the survival and extension of the liberal democratic ideas embodied in the Atlantic Charter and President Roosevelt's formula of the "four freedoms."

When, in the summer of 1941, it became obvious to the State Department that the United States was likely to be involved in the present war and that, at the very least, economic and political conditions would be chaotic abroad for some years to come, Secretary Hull and his associates began casting around for a way quickly to augment the Foreign Service with mature, capable men.

So close upon us was the emergency that there was no time to train an adequate corps of young professional foreign service officers by the exacting, time-consuming methods followed in normal times. The Department began casting around for suitable men who could be sent to the field upon short notice.

For economic work, most of the recruits were found in business corporations engaged in international trade, in the Commerce Department, and among men already familiar with economic conditions in foreign countries through long residence abroad. Men with a suitable background for improving cultural relations and directing American propaganda abroad were taken, largely, from the ranks of university professors and publicists.

In the beginning, these "emergency officers" were examined orally by the Foreign Service Board of the State Department in the same manner as applicants for the career service. As the corps grew, however, this routine became unduly time-consuming. In recent months, applicants for temporary commissions abroad have been passed upon after investigation of detailed statements they file as to education, character, and experience and informal questioning by Department officials who are familiar with the particular work they are being employed to do.

Unlike permanent officers, the emergency corps goes through no regimented course of training. They are assumed, in advance, to have the technical knowledge necessary for the work assigned them, and after a brief period of "indoctrination" they are sent directly to the field, where they report for duty to the chief of the American diplomatic mission in the country to which they are accredited.

These wartime officers are being brought into the foreign service at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $8,000 per year, which approximates the pay scale of career men. In addition, they receive allowances for rent, light, and heat, and, if Congress approves the pending State Department appropriation bill, they will, for the first time this year, receive "cost of living" compensation. More explicitly, if, because of currency fluctuations or other reasons, it can be shown that the cost of living in some foreign city is higher than that in Washington, the officers will be compensated for the difference.

When he enters the service, the emergency officer, similarly to his opposite numbers in the Army and Navy, agrees to remain in his job for the duration of the war and for six months after the conclusion of peace. The State Department makes no commitment beyond this period. To become a career officer, the emergency man after the war must take the regular foreign service examination and begin his career at the bottom. But, in view of the obvious demands for a larger foreign service after the war, it is virtually certain that there will be available posts for wartime officers who want to remain in the corps and can meet the necessary qualifications.

So far, the writer has tried to paint a broad picture of the Auxiliary Foreign Service—its origins, needs, conditions and purposes. But perhaps a better idea of the type of men being inducted, their background and their present work, can be gained by a few specific examples taken at random from the State Department's roster:

Richard A. Sutherland studied at the University of California. Before the present emergency he was assistant manager of a firm of coffee exporters in Rio de Janiero, with a compensation of $4,500 per year. He is now a junior economic analyst for the United States Government in Rio de Janeiro, at a salary of $3,600 per year.

Donald P. Downs, a graduate of the University of Nevada, was formerly a deputy collector of internal revenue at Reno and later secretary to Senator Scrugham at a salary of $1,720 annually. He is now a junior economic analyst at La Paz, and receives $2,600 per year from the State Department.

C. R. Herron is a graduate of Georgetown University and has studied in Europe. He formerly was manager of the Argentine office of the United States Chamber of Commerce and later was connected with the N. W. Ayer advertising agency. His present position is that of senior economic analyst in Buenos Aires. Salary: $4,600 annually.

High officials of the State Department

(Continued on page 15)

Unshackling World Trade

By Eugene P. Thomas

President, National Foreign Trade Council Inc.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SETTLEMENTS after the war are so inextricably interrelated in their bearing on the future of international trade that it is only possible at this stage to follow the trends of thought that give some indication of the difficulties ahead in determining where the United States will stand with respect to its foreign markets.

The United Nations are generally agreed that the reopening of the markets of the world and the recovery and expansion of trade are indispensable prerequisites to world economic reconstruction of long-term duration. Whatever differences may continue to exist as to forms of government and methods of domestic reconstruction, foreign trade is essential to the rehabilitation of all countries and is of common interest to all the United Nations.

While it is impossible to forecast final political settlements, involving future boundaries, rationalization of domestic economies, national foreign trade policies, governmental controls, regional economic grouping, etc., there must be found within the framework of existing Allied governmental systems a common ground of action if the world is to be spared the cumulation of obstacles to the growth of international trade and commerce which followed the last war. Article VII of the Mutual Aid Agreement reflects the desire of all the signatories to combine together in the task of world economic reconstruction in a form to liberate world trade from the shackles that bound it in prewar years.

* * *

The recent visit to Washington of Anthony Eden, and his parting declaration that "we think alike on the problems that face us," encourages the belief that the British Commonwealth and the United States may be counted upon to stand together in exploring every possibility of united policy in giving effect to the premises of the Mutual Aid Agreement with respect to the reconstruction of international trade. The unanimity of the other Americas with the United States, as proclaimed at Rio, and the declarations of the first plenary meeting of the Permanent Council of American Associations of Commerce and Production, point very clearly to a consolidation of Western Hemisphere thought on the issues that relate to Inter-American trade after the war.

We may regard, therefore, as more clearly defined the road the United States and her leading Allies on this hemisphere propose to take in formulating measures for the reopening of foreign trade at the close of the war.

The pressure of relief needs throughout the world may obscure for a time the final long-term measures to be taken to give stability and permanence to future trade relations throughout the world, but the experience gained in the interval should lead gradually to the elucidation of the long-term problem and place in clearer perspective the changes that are molding future policy.

The relief period must necessarily be under governmental control, with the problems of liquidation of wartime productive capacity and the transition to a peacetime economy engaging the thought and energy of private enterprise in co-operation with government.

* * *

The translation of the principles of Article VII of the Mutual Aid Agreement into concrete measures of reconstruction calls more for adaptation to changes in the structure of world trade than to any revolutionary departure from orthodox methods, as reflected in the foreign commercial policy of the United States. It is a fallacy to assume that changes in the structure of world trade must necessarily involve fundamental changes in the principles and practices by which trade between nations should be carried on.

What is clear, however, and a point to be emphasized, is the fact that we are fighting this war, on its economic side, to rid the world of the Axis systems of world trade, so subversive of the freedom we seek and so destructive to the foundations of a lasting peace. Our goal in this war is not only to destroy the military power of the Axis nations, but to destroy the weapons of Axis economic warfare which have been employed so ruthlessly, before and during this war, to subjugate the economic freedom of other nations to Axis political domination.

It follows that the solution of the problem of economic reconstruction lies in restoring orthodox principles and practices in future trade relations throughout the world, and in the freeing of enemy-occupied countries from the enslaving Axis systems that have reduced these conquered countries to penury and starvation. Article VII of the Mutual Aid Agreement points the way to be taken by the United Nations in the re-establishing, on sound, economic lines, of postwar trade between nations, profitable alike to buyer and seller.

We must hew to the line of international co-operation in trade if we would avoid confusion of thought born of prejudice and suspicion relating to differences in forms of government. Both Britain and the United States have found it possible to trade with Soviet Russia in the past, despite differences in trading methods. It is certain that the United States is only too eager to resume normal trade relations when circumstances permit. Our Lend-Lease shipments to Russia have shown that the ties between the United States and that country have altered profoundly and present no visible problem in future trade relations that does not admit of solution.

The question arises as to the mechanism to be employed in uniting the Allied nations behind postwar measures for the re-establishment of world trade. By what means does the United States propose to bargain its way to firm ground through the disruptions brought about by the war?

* * *

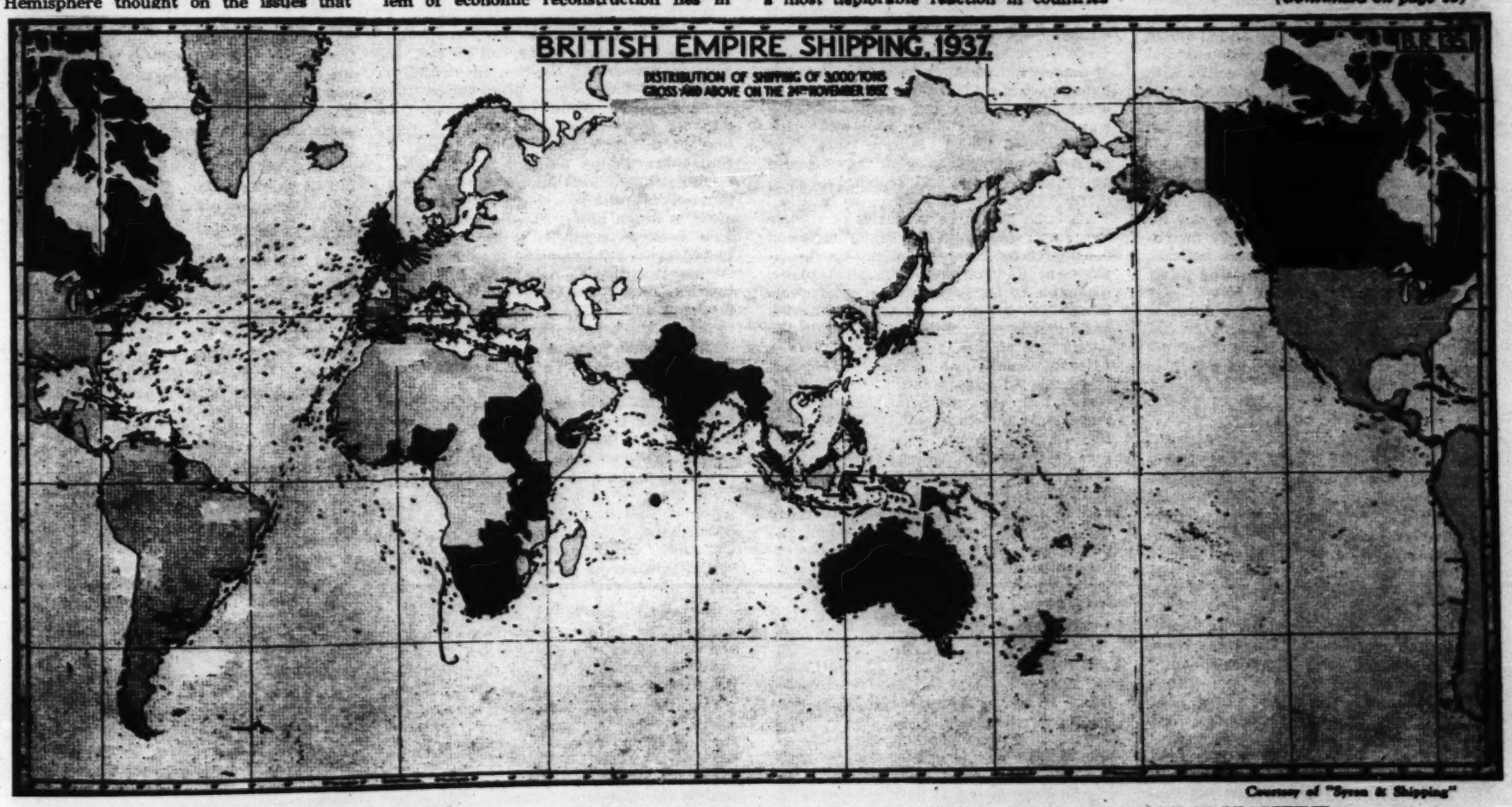
The foreign commercial policy of the United States is so favorably recognized by 28 countries with whom we have reciprocal trade agreements, that it seems the height of folly to abandon, as a postwar reconstruction mechanism, what has proved so effective in the past in the composing of trade differences and the stimulation of trade.

As the issue is pending in the Congress, and as a two-thirds majority is required in the Senate to assure its re-enactment, it can only be said at this time of writing that any failure to adopt the recommendation of the House Ways and Means Committee, that the Act be continued for another period of three years, would have a most deplorable reaction in countries that look to the United States for leadership in the reorganization of international trade. The amendments to the Act that are proposed would for the most part nullify what a majority of foreign traders regard as most essential to its usefulness. What is so frequently overlooked by sectional interests and partisan opponents of the Act is the meaning of our departure, in 1934, from the tariff policy of 1930.

EUGENE P. THOMAS

The Act, passed in 1934 as an amendment to the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930, was born of an emergency—the greatest depression in our history—and with the consciousness that our transition to a creditor status carried with it responsibilities which, in our own self-interest, we no longer could ignore. How to acquit ourselves as a leading creditor nation was answered by the Doughton Report of the House Ways and Means Committee, recommending the enactment of the Bill authorizing the Executive to enter into reciprocal trade agreements with other countries. The inflexibility and slowness

(Continued on page 12)



Courtesy of "Syren & Shipping"

CHART OF BRITISH EMPIRE SHIPPING, GENERALLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NORMAL FLOW OF TRADE IN PEACETIME

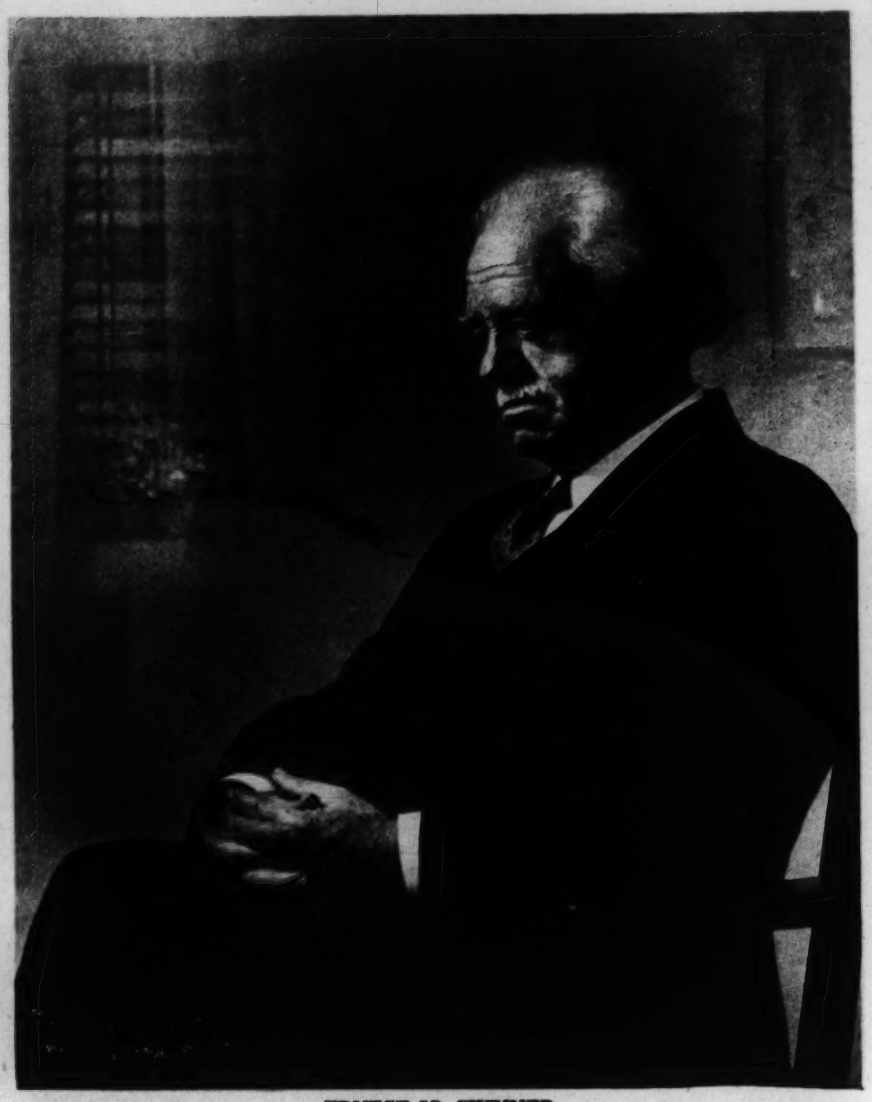
Something Can Be Grasped of the Tremendous Task of Keeping Open the Empire's Nearly 90,000 Miles of Sea Lanes; Excluding Ships on the Great Lakes, There Are Normally Over 2,000 British Merchant Ships at Sea and in Ports Throughout the World; Each Black Dot Represents a Ship of 3,000 Tons Gross or Above

Wizard of the Pipes

By Helen Hulett Searl

A SKINNER-BUILT ORGAN

Organ of Four Manuals and 7,000 Pipes in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine



ERNEST M. SKINNER

Neither a Composer Nor a Performer, This Musician Has a Great Love for Music, and Has Given His Life to It, Though He Cannot Read a Note

IDLEWILD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This Organ in Memphis Is a Gem, Mr. Skinner Thinks

WHEN THE MUSIC of pipe organs peals forth from thousands of American churches, with its triumphant message of hope and freedom to worship, there is one man who can find great satisfaction in the many voices with which these organs speak. That man is Ernest M. Skinner of Methuen, Mass., said to have done more for the pipe organ than any other man.

A native of Clarion, Pa., Mr. Skinner was only a boy of 10 when he discovered the absorbing passion of his life. His father took him to church and he saw his first pipe organ. It was a clumsy instrument operated by a hand-blown bellows, but to the boy it was a fascinating thing. He was fired with ambition. Not to play the organ. Here was no budding Bach or César Franck, but an inventive genius, an embryo mechanic with a flair for tonal beauty that sent him home determined to build an organ of his own.

* * *

He selected pieces of wood from his father's stock and worked away with occasional help from the town carpenter and blacksmith until he had a fairly good idea of organ construction. When proudly installed as bellows boy for the Baptist Church of Taunton, Mass., he was able to do his first professional organ repair job, mending the leaking bellows of the instrument.

At 18, and ready to earn his own living, it was a foregone conclusion that he would find a job in an organ factory. The factory was that of George H. Ryder in Reading, Mass. "Well, I didn't stay there long," Mr. Skinner said shortly. He went to the Hutchings factory in Boston and in 1901 he made a trip abroad to study the great organs in the cathedrals of France and England, returning later to start his own organ-building company.

All these years he had been working steadily on mechanical improvements and developments. Double armatures for the electrically driven organ, which had largely replaced the old bellows-blown one. The duplex wind chest, by means of which the stops on two manuals are made interchangeable. The arrangement of placing the stops on swinging slides or panels. Little by little, with the aid of 20 or more inventions, the organ was being transformed at his hands from an instrument which, as Mr. Skinner said, "required an athlete to play it," to one with an action as easy and responsive as a piano.

Through the three centuries of its use by church musicians, the organ had been considered by others as an inflexible instrument and, on a low musical plane, incapable of the finer musical interpretations. Now all this was to be changed, and many of the changes were due to the persistence of Ernest M. Skinner. "When I heard a modern orchestra," he told me, "I desired all those voices for my organ."

Aided in the mechanical work by a perfect ear and exact pitch, he has been successful in constructing pipes and reeds that have given to the modern organ the varied tonal quality of many orchestral instruments, especially the wood winds and horns. The oboe, the English horn, the corno di Bassetto, the bassoon, the Flugel horn, the flute, the harp, the powerful gamba celeste, which is like a full cello section multiplied many times in volume —all these and many others Mr. Skinner has given to the organ.

* * *

His special love is the English horn, He likes it better than the French horn, which he also coaxed into the organ. "To me the English horn is the pure spirit of melancholy, so muted and so sweet," he said with a faraway look in his eyes. Then with quick animation he explained, "But it isn't English and it isn't a horn. Made of wood, it was originally called an angle horn in French because it was in two sections, one set on the other at an angle. The name became corrupted and it has come down through the years as the English horn."

He likes to muse on the character of the different instruments. "Do you know," he said, "that the bassoon can be sad, or gay, or just silly." He has, incidentally, built a 32-foot organ pipe called the Violone which is an octave below the pitch of the contra bassoon, the lowest tone in the orchestra. The tall pipes, of course, are the low tones.

The stringed instruments did not lend themselves quite so readily to imprisonment in organ pipes, but the violin stops have been so perfected that in concert they present a shimmering tone. A violinist might say that a single violin stop lacks the brilliancy of the violin but the vibrato is there, following the direction of the tone like the breath-controlling vibration of the trained voice, and quite unlike the floor-shaking tremolo of the old-fashioned organ.

Listen to the lisping tone of the little flute, one of the outstanding stops on the organ of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. Mr. Skinner built this organ with its four manuals and 7,000 pipes in 1906, his greatest achievement at that time, though he has since constructed the organ in the National Cathedral in Washington, which some critics consider his masterpiece.

* * *

Not a musician in the sense of being a composer or performer, Mr. Skinner has a consuming love of music and will go back again and again to hear some particular bit that pleases him. He went to every performance of "Jack and the Beanstalk," given by the Juilliard School of Music, because he so enjoyed a waltz number played by a student pianist.

Once in San Francisco he was invited out to the Bohemian Grove to hear an opera called "Rajvara," composed by one of the members of the society, a curly-headed youth named Wheeler Beckett. Anticipating a boring evening listening to trite phrases and melodies, Mr. Skinner was thrilled by the freshness and beauty of the music. "If that man were a foreigner," he said indignantly, "he would be rated one of the foremost composers of the day. But because he is a plain American, few people have heard his lovely music." Mr. Skinner feels strongly on the preference given by Americans to foreign music and foreign performers. Not that he has any prejudice against foreign artists, but he thinks equally talented Americans should be given a fair show.

* * *

He was attending the May Festival in Ann Arbor, Mich., several years ago and, walking out into the lobby during an intermission, found himself face to face with Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the famous pianist and conductor. They had never met before, but with one accord they spoke. "I have never forgotten hearing you play in Chicago with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra," Mr. Skinner told the noted Russian.

"Why, that must have been 30 years ago!" ejaculated Mr. Gabrilowitsch.

"It was 40 years ago," Mr. Skinner assured him, "but I shall never forget it, because it was the first time I ever heard Tchaikovsky's music played."

In installing organs in all parts of the United States, Mr. Skinner has come in contact with many well-known people. He was building an organ in the Edison Museum in Henry Ford's Greenfield Village. Mr. Ford often dropped in to observe the work. One day he asked Mr. Skinner if he knew any old-fashioned dance tunes. Mr. Ford's fondness for the square dances is too universally known for the question to cause Mr. Skinner any surprise, but he was surprised when the manufacturer, like old King Cole, "called for his fiddlers three" and invited Mr. Skinner to suggest a tune. Mr. Skinner said he liked "Turkey in the Straw." Mr. Ford rose and gracefully executed the

(Continued on page 14)

Rich Harvests in the 'Slough of Despond'

By Melita Spraggs

BEDFORDSHIRE FARMERS—with the aid of American lend-lease machinery—British land girls and Italian prisoners of war are coverting Bunyan's "Slough of Despond" into rich, arable acres.

From rising ground near Houghton, the "Hill of Difficulty" of "Pilgrim's Progress," the modern traveler looks out over a fertile valley of field and farm, northward toward Bedford and southward to the Chiltern Hills. Around Elstow, Bunyan's birthplace, for instance, nearly 2,000 acres of bare, water-logged, scrub-covered land—probably the Slough described by Bunyan as "such a place as cannot be mended"—have been drained for spring sowing. Before the war, only 584 acres were under the plow. In place of the briars and thorns, the bogs and mires which ensnared Christian on his journey to the Celestial City, the land yields wheat, oats, barley, linseed, potatoes and vegetables.

Drainage work on 114,000 acres in Bunyan's county of Bedford has been achieved by 382 miles of main waterways and 595 miles of ditches. Seventy per cent of the total acreage is now under the plow. The "reclaimers" are for the most part 720 land girls working for the Bedfordshire War Agricultural Committee. Some of the machinery they drive has come from the United States under the Lend-Lease agreement.

I saw something of this reclamation work as I traveled the Bedfordshire countryside in the footsteps of Christian this spring. The land girls, wearing bright-colored scarves over their heads, khaki greatcoats and rubber boots, were chopping down acres of scrub, and driving tractors and plows over the reclaimed land.

The traveler today has much the same difficulty in finding the way that Christian had in Bunyan's parable. All sign-posts have been removed since there was a threat of German invasion. Many times I had to turn into lonely farms to ask the way. At one farm near Ampthill, swarthy, dark-haired, foreign-looking men were stacking bales of straw. They spoke little English. Round blue patches in their trousers showed they were Italian prisoners. I was despairing of making them understand when the farmer's wife came along.

"Keep on the way you were going," she told me, in reply to my query. Half way down the farm drive I realized she couldn't possibly have known which way I had been traveling. Miss Easily-Duped met Mrs. False Counsellor, is how Bunyan would have described the incident.

* * *

On the road from Bedford to the Chiltern Hills—the route followed by Christian in "Pilgrim's Progress" nearly 300 years ago—though the swamps have been drained, one can still find many of the old Bunyan landmarks.

Dreamer, poet and preacher, John Bunyan wrote his immortal allegory while he was imprisoned in the Town Gaol at Bedford from 1660-1672. It is natural that he should make Christian wish to shake the dust of the city from his shoes. Bedford was accordingly the City of Destruction from which Christian had to flee. To Bunyan, imprisoned for 12 years, the Chiltern Hills, 14 miles away, took on the drama and beauty of Delectable Mountains. They became the goal of Christian's wanderings. The district was well known to Bunyan, both in childhood, when he traveled the villages with his father, a mender of pots and pans, and in later years when he went about preaching. It was the fiery eloquence of his orations which landed him in Bedford Gaol.

Bunyan preached often in the Moot Barn at Elstow, the village near Bedford, where he was born and lived for many years. This Barn has been preserved and still stands on the village green. Its diamond-paned windows are shuttered for safety from bomb splinters. To secure the key, one has to tap on the door of one of a row of seventeenth-century cottages, overhanging the sidewalk. The door was opened to me by a schoolboy of about 10 years. His brothers and sisters were sitting round a table having tea.

"Mom, lady wants key to Barn," the small boy called out. Someone inside handed him, and he passed on to me, a cotton-reel on a piece of string. A small key was attached—the key to one of Britain's oldest and most treasured buildings, I thought, as I let myself into the Barn.

Broad, creaking, wooden steps immediately inside the door led up to the meeting room. The only light came in through the cracks of the darkened windows. Stumbling to one of these, I opened the shutter. A shaft of light showed the old pulpit built onto the wall. I stood in this pulpit from which John Bunyan had preached. Leaning on the book rest, it was easy to people the wooden benches with seventeenth-century citizens who glanced anxiously at the unshuttered window as if expecting to see the head of a tipstaff spying on them. A rough, baize-covered wooden seat was fixed to the wall. A window above would have thrown a shaft of light onto the rugged, humorous countenance of the dissenting preacher as he sat collecting his thoughts for the address.

* * *

From Elstow, the low, flat plain stretches for six miles toward Houghton, where a gentle rise assumed the proportions of Christian's "Hill of Difficulty"—probably in contrast to the monotonous flat land without horizons around Bedford.

Near by are the ruins of the House Beautiful, Houghton Manor, in the seventeenth century reputed to be one of the finest residences in England. The treasures which Bunyan describes—the pedigree of the lord of the hill, the collections of armor, and the magnificent antiquities—had probably been shown to him on a visit to the house.

From an upper chamber, Christian looked out toward the Chiltern Hills, which stretch round the horizon in a glorious semicircle. To Bunyan, in his prison cell, these grass-covered downs became Immanuel's Land, "very delectable to behold."

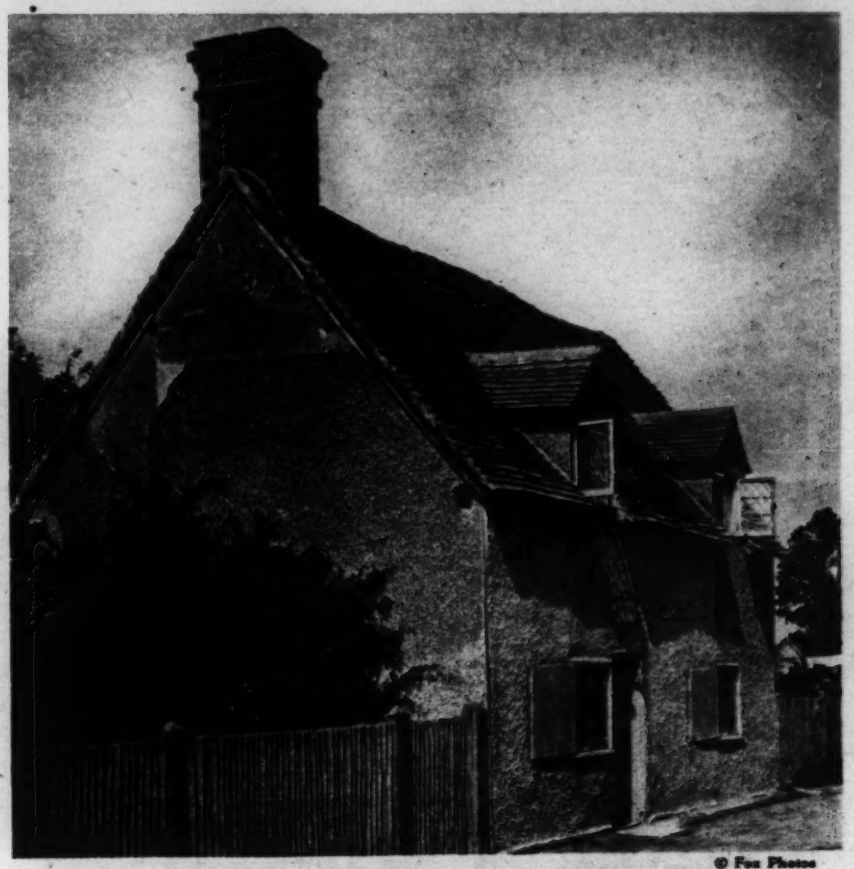
Christian descended the hill, accompanied by daughters of the House—Discretion, Piety, Charity and Prudence. It was when he took his leave of these maidens that he came to the "Valley of Humiliation," where he espied the "foul fiend" coming over the field, terribly intent to meet him. The traveler today comes down through pleasant wooded parklands to the market town of Ampthill.

Like Christian, the traveler today must "read in his roll to refresh his spirit," for in these days of food rationing there is little material refreshment for the casual civilian wanderer in rural England. Though Ministry of Food vans pass him supplying hot meals for agricultural workers, though Y. M. C. A. canteens take refreshment to men on searchlight barrages, and American canteens minister to the services, the civilian traveler is hard put to it to secure a meal. At many village inns he is told that "meals are only served if ordered in advance." So, like Christian, he proceeds with haste to finish his journey.

* * *

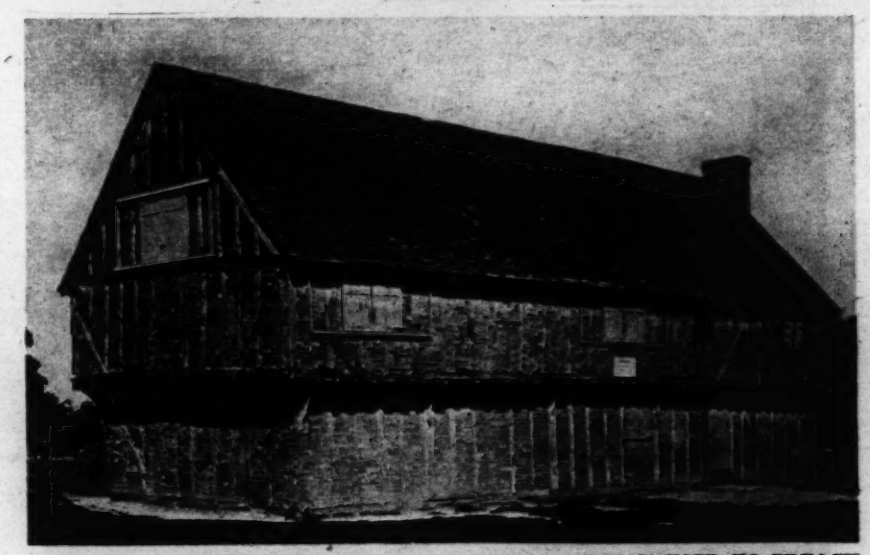
Along what is now an old coaching road through Hockliffe, the way passes over an embankment thrown up like a Dutch dyke. The fields on either side are very much lower than the road. Even this former swamp has been drained and is being plowed up for crops. Some authorities maintain that this piece of road has been built over the mire which Bunyan had in mind in writing of the Slough of Despond. Others favor the low-lying land round Elstow. Farther on, the road passes through the Chiltern Hills—chalk cliffs rising on either side to a height of 40 to 50 feet. And so, like Christian, the traveler has reached "Immanuel's Land."

Thus from beginning to end of the pilgrim's journey, from the City of Destruction to the Delectable Mountains, fertile, crop-yielding land gives rich harvest where for centuries there was quagmire and swamp.



© Fox Photos

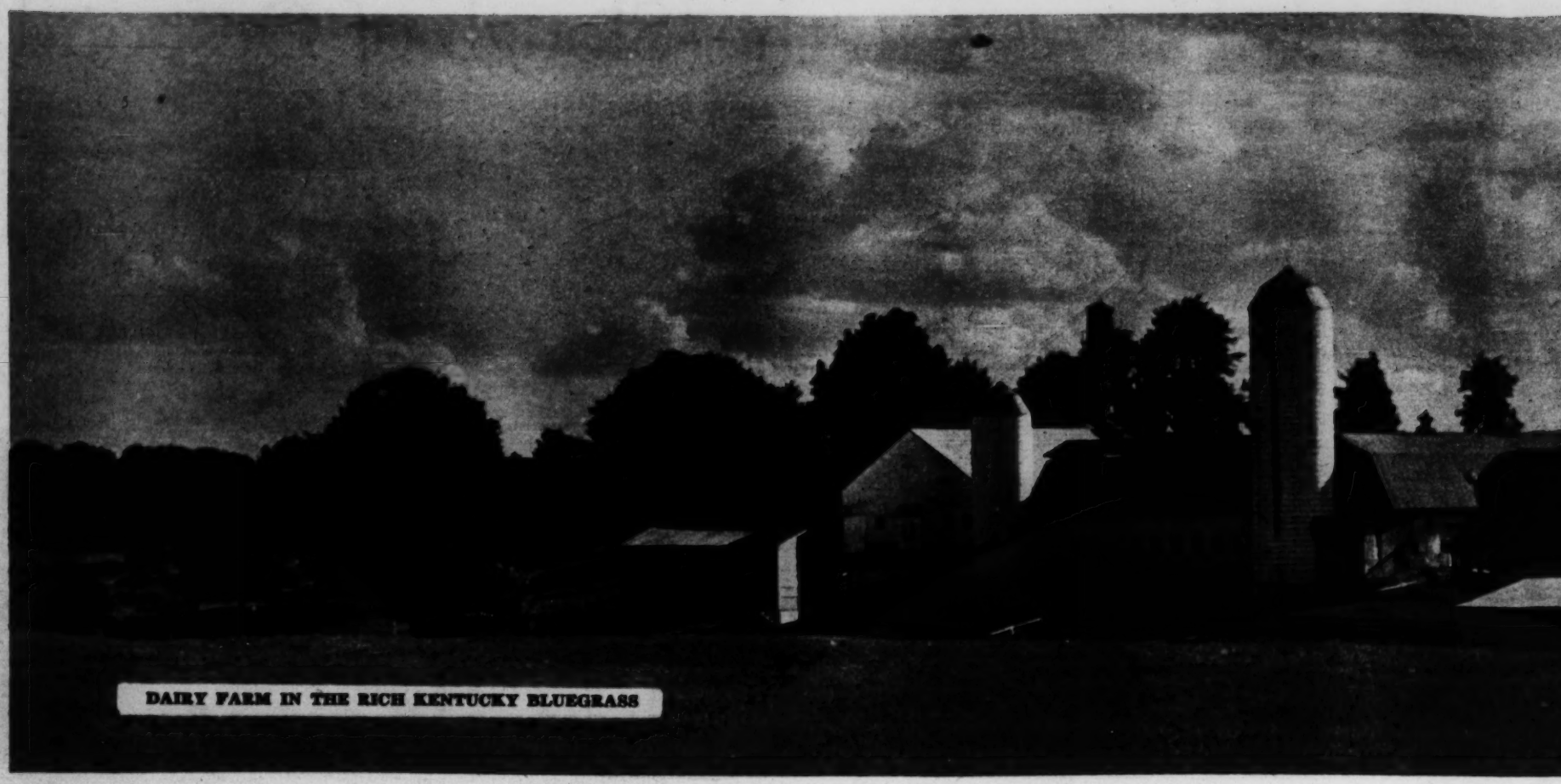
BUNYAN'S COTTAGE AT ELSTOW, WHICH HE OCCUPIED AFTER HIS MARRIAGE



THE MOOT BARN ON ELSTOW GREEN WHERE BUNYAN USED TO PREACH

OFFICERS OF THE BEDFORDSHIRE WAR AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE INSPECT LAND LATELY CLEARED OF SIX-FOOT BRACKEN

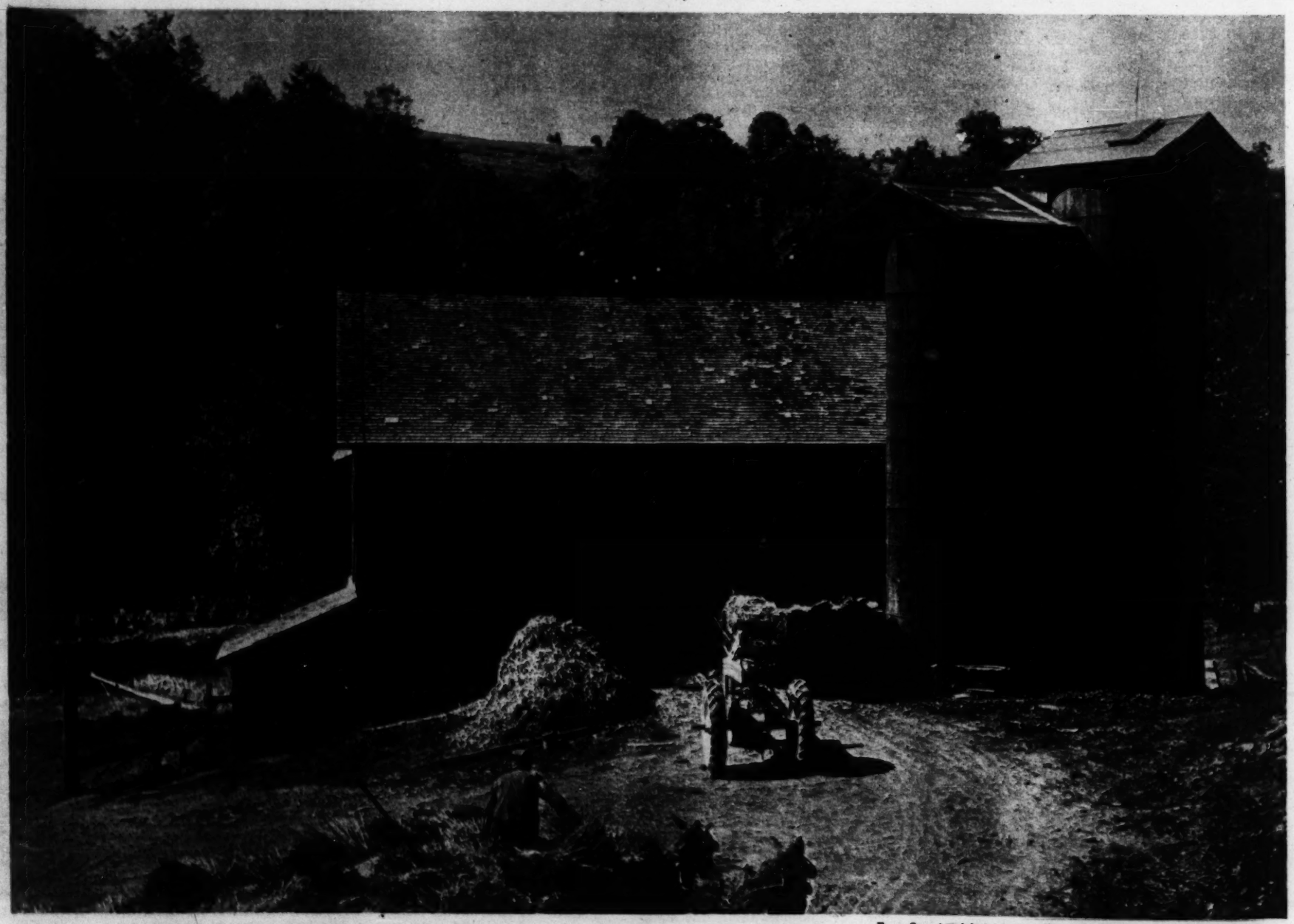
THIS MIGHT HAVE BEEN BUNYAN'S SLOUGH OF DESPOND, A SAMPLE OF THE LAND BEFORE RECENT DRAINAGE



DAIRY FARM IN THE RICH KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

Stark Lines in a Mellow Landscape

By Royal Barry Wills



Farm Security Administration Photos by Delano, Post, and Wolcott

THIS STUDY IN LINE AND PROPORTION, LIGHT AND SHADOW, SURROUNDS PRACTICAL THRESHING OPERATIONS NEAR LIBERTY, PENNSYLVANIA

THE BEAUTY of the unstudied architecture of the farmhouses and farm buildings throughout our land is a delight to the eye of the average wayfarer as well as to that of the more critical and discriminating artist. From the rock-strewn hillsides of New England to the mountainous corrugations of Colorado one views delightful compositions of house and barn, silo, woodshed and corn crib, all contributing to a natural, functional architecture, untouched by any product of the Beaux Arts or of the modernistic school.

In New England an architectural heritage exists of white clapboard houses and dooryard gardens, shadowed by ancient elms, with old, weathered barns mellowed like a well-thumbed book. There they stand as mute evidence that whoever built them builded well and with a keen sense of proportion. The early builders had few, if any, books to guide them. Therefore their aesthetic principles were of the most primitive sort. They placed their buildings in a simple but appropriate arrangement, with agreeable outlines, and then succeeding generations added a rambling queue of ells, sheds, and outbuildings, which were sort of an architectural genealogy of the inhabitants through the years. Surprising as it may be, in most cases each part is in due proportion to the whole and in proper relation to it.

In the olden times it was a blessing that most of the detail was made by hand; therefore it was used sparingly, if at all. It is a fact that a simple barn utterly devoid of embellishment has artistic qualities of form and composition, which would be entirely lost were it smothered in a maze of detail or ornament.

Whether he called himself that or not, the hand of the landscape architect is evident around the early farmsteads. The wistaria-covered shingles, the lilac in the dooryard, and the haphazard use of stone walls contributed a charm which landscape architects of today may well envy.

New England is not alone in her rural architectural heritage. Throughout the rolling farm lands of Pennsylvania one sees examples of the early builders' handiwork in the stone houses, barns, and cook ovens. Even the simplest woodshed, corn crib, or milkhouse presents a fascinating aspect. If the difficulty of producing ornamentation was one blessing in disguise, the necessity of using local materials was another. Where in New England the simple clapboards, shingles, or plain boarding were used, here in Pennsylvania thick stone walls with wide white joints possessed a charming quality wholly indigenous to the region. It is this use of natural materials, used in a natural way, which contributed so much to the beauty of the farm buildings of yesterday. Much as the machine has given us in comfort, its products are inclined to be cold and harsh, and set, whereas those materials which possess the local craftsman's touch possess charm and quality in themselves alone.

Throughout the broad prairies of Kansas, Idaho, and Oklahoma are more modern examples of farmsteads, happy in their composition and tranquil in their surroundings. Although the more modern layouts lack the mellowness of age, the various buildings necessary for their several uses present such an endless variety of groupings that the results are picturesque in the extreme. What better picture could a Grant Wood paint than sheer white silos silhouetted against a cerulean sky, with endless plains stretching to the horizon? From the lake-strewn surfaces of Minnesota to the mountainous valleys of Montana and Nevada are architectural masterpieces, generally unheralded and unsung.

Perhaps the agricultural appeal to the farm is more than its buildings alone. It may well be in the cattle and fields, the sun-baked hay in the meadows, or in the girdle of trees, dark green behind the gleaming white of the farmhouse walls. There is a little bit of the farmer in most of us, the lure of the soil is strong. That is why our suburban houses of today are affected by the farmhouse architecture of yesterday. Doctors, lawyers, cobblers and candlestick makers who cannot live in the country try to bring the farm to themselves by building copies of farmhouses in the suburbs. Whether you like it or not, this is the sincerest flattery to the aesthetic quality of our farm buildings.

This year, hundreds of city dwellers are actually going back to the farms. They are urged by the feeling of security that lies in the soil. Some will succeed in their venture and others will fail. The measure of their success will depend to no small degree on the planning of their farm buildings, or in the most advantageous use of the buildings at hand. Good farm architecture is, of course, more than a romantic red barn on a hilltop. It means good planning and efficient use of space; it means scientific study and careful design of each building for its particular use and its relation to the group as a whole. There are hidden possibilities of design in any farm, new or old, that only await discovery by the architect who knows how to use them.

RANCH BUILDINGS IN THE YAMPA RIVER VALLEY, COLORADO, HUG THE GROUND

SHARP BLACK AND WHITE BARNS AND SILOS IN THE RICH PENNSYLVANIA FARMLANDS

Photo by Haskell

SHEER SIMPLICITY AND DIGNITY CHARACTERIZE THIS MASSACHUSETTS FARMHOUSE

Among the New Books

Where History Happened

Atlas of American History, edited by James Truslow Adams. New York: Scribners. $10.

SOME PERSONS have an abiding passion for maps simply as maps. Such persons can be found poring over charts, atlases, and road maps out of sheer curiosity and natural proclivity, and to them the "Atlas of American History," prepared by several historians and cartographers under the general editorship of James Truslow Adams, can be nothing less than pure delight. Its probable purpose, however, is to be an aid to those whose studies or professon require definite knowledge about where American history happened.

The "Atlas of American History," consisting of 147 maps, with an index, is so arranged that a study of the plates in their sequence gives a pictorial representation of the development of the area now occupied by the United States from the discovery of the New World to the admission of the last of the present 48 states. Here, all together in a single volume, are the maps for which the student of history has usually had to hunt here and there, in unwieldly volumes, sometimes hard to find, often difficult to decipher, and occasionally untrustworthy.

♦ ♦ ♦

The order of the maps is chronological. They begin with a map that shows the continent before it had received a single place name known to Europeans. They continue with the period of discovery and exploration—Spanish, French, Dutch, and English. Each of the 13 colonies has its map, with its varying boundaries according to different interpretations of its charter and the adjustments made with its neighbors.

For example, Rhode Island's stormy and fluctuating history becomes much clearer when pictured in the light of successive acquisitions and boundary decisions. There are the date and the bounds of the deed to Roger Williams, the Warwick purchase of Samuel Gorton and his associates, the Coddington purchase of 1638, the district that was passed back and forth between Plymouth colony and Rhode Island, the Narragansett country claimed by Connecticut, and all other demands made by Massachusetts and Connecticut upon its territory. In no other way than by a map could Rhode Island's struggle for what little land she has be made so vivid.

This is only one instance. There are maps for the French and Indian wars, 18 maps for the Revolution, and 16 for the Civil War. Less obviously to be expected are such maps as those that show Detroit in 1763, or the region of the British West at the time of the Pontiac War—that is, the region from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Cherokee Proclamation line on the east to the Mississippi on the west, in 1763-1775. There is a map that illustrates the triangular trade procedure in Colonial days, from New England to Africa, from Africa to the West Indies, and thence to New England again. A map of special fascination shows the main and secondary roads in all the colonies. Each map, in fact, has its particular value.

♦ ♦ ♦

With the aid of geography, the history of the westward advance becomes more impressive—the Cumberland settlements, the Western Reserve, the Mississippi Territory, Indian Land Cessions, Cow Country, Red River Region, Apache, Sioux-Cheyenne, and Red Cloud's lands, Trapper's Rendezvous, the railroad lines that really opened up the West, and much besides.

Back of each map lies the careful work of a corps of supervisors and an advisory council of historians and map-makers. Every student of the book will inevitably wish something had been included that he fails to find, but the hardest problem the makers of the book had to face, says the editor, was to know where to stop. Local history had to be omitted except as it had a direct bearing on national history. As it stands, this single volume is visual revelation of the United States and its entire history. W. K. R.

Teaching Practical Christianity

Taking God Into Partnership, by Grenville Kleiser. New York: Funk and Wagnalls. $1.50.
Christ and Christian Education, by William Clayton Bower. New York: Abingdon Cokesbury. $1.

GRENVILLE KLEISER'S latest book, "Taking God Into Partnership," which opens with an interesting preface by Roger W. Babson, introduces us to a group of hard-headed directors of an imaginary business corporation, who though at first somewhat taken aback by the suggestion of their chairman that they should take God into partnership, shortly agree to accede to the implications of this seemingly startling proposal.

In succeeding chapters, Mr. Kleiser, in his effective and familiar style, outlines the results of this momentous decision. Before long the application of the principle of the Golden Rule in their dealings with their employees, their competitors and with one another, is found to pay practical dividends which help to convince even the more skeptical members of the board.

As the book proceeds, the author's directors are represented as continuing their meetings and including in them the discussion of many aspects of the application of sincere and practical religion to the problems encountered in the business world. It is shown, for example, that a Christian character, so far from being a liability in business dealings and in life in general, is indeed an asset to the individual and the keystone of success—a fact which many readers will readily indorse from their own experience.

♦ ♦ ♦

Then, too, stress is laid upon the practicality and ageless interest of the Bible, while the concept of prayer as "desire" is emphasized, and it is also defined as "seeking to know what is the will of God so that we may be able to do it"—thus implying listening for the still small voice of God, rather than talking to Him.

In discussing the question of the establishment of the Kingdom of God, the author stresses the value of acknowledging "the supremacy of the spiritual in all life and in every life."

The book is as forthright and practical as it is inspirational, and deserves to be widely read. Though primarily intended for businessmen and industrialists, who will appreciate its refreshing lack of sentimentalism, its message will be just as helpful to others.

In his "Christ and Christian Education," Professor Bower of Chicago Univeristy enters an interesting and convincing plea in favor of the functional value of religious education in the broad sense, reminding his readers of the important fact that historic Christianity, so far from being impractical or static, provides principles of essential value for the stabilization of our modern civilization—principles all too often minimized or ignored. "Christian education," he observes, "is a process in which continuity and change are inseparably united"—a fact which Christ Jesus himself exemplified in his use of "his Bible, which was, of course, the Old Testament."

♦ ♦ ♦

"Jesus," we read, "thought of religion as a quality of life," and thus Dr. Bower has the highest precedent for his contention that Christian education should aim at a like vitality, being as practical and up to date in our day as was the Master's teaching in the First Century. Long ago St. Paul said, "Behold now is the accepted time," and in similar vein, the present author affirms that "the existing moment always has been and is now the creative moment of reality."

He describes the Bible as "the incomparable resource for Christian living," and argues that since it represents developing religious experience over many centuries, we are justified in expecting and manifesting a like development in our application of it to present needs. Religion in general, and the Bible in particular, as vital parts of our cultural heritage, might well be taught in our public schools, Dr. Bower feels, while the home and the churches should supplement this educational program. T. L. L.

The World of Poetry

FOR THOSE who would like to imagine themselves, for a few hours, dreaming in the heather, by the Irish Sea, while the peat smoke rises into the misty blue, and the waves murmur of an innocent "Golden Age of Gaelic Christianity," we recommend Robert Farren's "This Man Was Ireland" (New York: Sheed & Ward. $3).

About 70 poems, each complete as a tale or episode, weave together, in a harmonious whole, the legends of Saint Colmcille (pronounced Ko-lum-kill), something after the manner of Sir Thomas Malory's stories of King Arthur. They deal with Saint Patrick's vision of Colmcille's birth, the infancy and education of Colmcille, his adventures and journeyings, and the "last going-forth of the first of the Gael."

We find a description of this abbot and scholar in the lines:

> They would say in Iona, the Gaels of Dál Riada,
> "He's walking again, the great-grandson of Niall;
> he's tall as a spruce; he is sunny as summer;
> he is fair and unspotted as the eggs of the puffin;
> he has anger and kindness in his fine hands like wingbones,
> and mercy in his nostril, and judgment in his lips' mould."

There is a harplike beauty in the poems, a haunting, Celtic sweetness, as well as the sturdy ring of the voice of the Christian missionary, when the Picts of Ireland and the Picts of Scotland were still under the influence of the druids, who struggled against kings and bards for popularity.

Colmcille was evidently a powerful force for culture. Quick of temper, but gentle by nature, he would not hesitate to cast out devils and change them into salt-water fishes, "half-blind and flame-colored." Nothing excelled the ardor with which he defended the cause of the poets. At the Assembly at Druim Ceat, when the trumpeters had given way to the harpers, and the harpers again to the trumpeters, the princes brought an accusation against the poets "of dwindling and consuming their substance" till they, the poets, had the state of the princes and the princes were "plucked of their plumes."

Aedh and other accusers of the poets struck the "white-bronze Gong of Righteous Dealing," making long speeches to show the mischief wrought by the poets on human beings and other creatures. When all had had their say, Colmcille struck the "Gong of Righteous Dealing," declaring he would "defend the order of the poets before the law" and crying:

> "Unbar the doors of Aedh's house to all the poets!
> Unlatch the doors of Ireland's house to the poets!
> Unlock, God, the hearts of poets to prudence and peace."

He adjured the poets to be wasps no more, "neither in stinging nor in swarming"; to cease pilfering one another's prizes; and in turn the poets announced:

> "There is put away from the second mouth sour spittle of slander."

The poems vary in meter with the changing mood, long and short verses, lines rhymed and unrhymed combining to prevent monotony. One of the most beautiful poems in the book describes a voyage to Iona, a voyage undertaken by the "lonely-for God."

> As the last psalm cracked from the brine tart lips of the rovers
> Colm shook his stiff, cramped limbs in his spray-soaked habit
> and rose in his boat and showed with four cold fingers
> a land like the hand of a crone long soaked in rivers
> sudding coarse linen, a land full of puckers and foldings.

Footnotes and a glossary help the reader unfamiliar with the Gaelic words and phrases, which, however, would not offer any real obstacle to enjoyment were those agents absent. PEARL STRACHAN

Photographic Annuals

The American Annual of Photography, 1943. Boston: American Photographic Publishing Co. $1.50 (paper); $2.25 (cloth).
Modern Photography, 1942-43. London and New York: Studio. $3.50.
U. S. Camera, 1943. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $4.50.

HOLDING TO a familiar appearance and content is the "American Annual," now in its fifty-seventh volume. It contains a collection of useful technical articles, including a discussion of kodachrome, lighting for color portraiture, technique of documentary photography, and rhythmic pictorial composition. There are many handsome reproductions chosen from the best prints of the year, with technical comments, and a Who's Who of Pictorial Photography.

The Studio Annual chiefly is concerned with a selection of the best prints of the year in Britain, including some from the United States, all reproduced exceptionally well in half-tone and in full color, on fine plate paper.

"U. S. Camera" largely devotes itself to the best of the many remarkable news pictures that have come out of the war and certainly deserve a more lasting form of presentation than the newsprint setting in which most of us have seen them before.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Despite the Paper Shortage, we are still able to produce a few catalogues, and by using a very small type we list about as many books as usual.

Our stock of both new and second-hand books is very large and highly selective. Would you like to receive our Catalogues of this stock?

Heffer's Bookshop known the world over.

W. HEFFER & SONS, Ltd.
Booksellers CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

KING JAMES VERSION
BIBLES
Corresponding with DeLuxe Edition of
SCIENCE and HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Self-pronouncing; 7¼ x 5⅛ inches; levant binding.
BLACK (01684x) $8.00
BLUE (01685x) 8.00
BROWN (01687x) 8.00
QUARTERLY
Containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English; also Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish with English alternate pages.
Single Copy 25c
$1.00 a Year
Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

LITERARY SERVICE
LITERARY AGENTS for 34 years. We sell books, stories, articles, verse, scenarios, plays; criticism and editing. Anita Diamant, Writers Workshop, Inc., 200 Madison Ave. at 40th St., N. Y. C.
WANT manuscripts, all types, for criticism and revision. Free reading; circular; instruction; 10% on sales. H. D. BALLENGER, 4830 Oakwood, Hollywood, Calif. Phone HO. 7612.

BOOKSELLERS
OUT-OF-PRINT books, pamphlets supplied. Inquiries invited. Scott Grover, 104 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
KODAK ROLL developed and sixteen Velox prints, or eight mammoth enlargements, 25c. Reprints, 2c. Mammoth reprints, 3½c. Photographs expertly copied. Rancho Photo, Dept. M, Ontario, California.

RESIDENCE CLUBS
SOUTH HALL Men's Residence Club. 60 rooms. Tiled showers. Water in rms. UN-9711. 180 W. 12th, Columbus, O.

A Novel of Adam and Eve on the Planet Venus—A London Letter

Perelandra, by C. S. Lewis. London: The Bodley Head. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

THIS VERY REMARKABLE NOVEL is a sequel to a previous work of Mr. Lewis's—"Out of the Silent Planet"—which I have not read. Nevertheless, it is complete in itself, and all its references back to its predecessor can be easily comprehended. It can be read upon two planes, and upon one of them at any rate it can be thoroughly enjoyed, though this is not the one on which Mr. Lewis himself sets most store.

In the first place, it is a tale of inter-planetary adventure. Its hero, Elwin Ransom, is a Cambridge philologist, who crosses the depths of space to the planet Venus at that critical point in its history when it is about to become the scene of human habitation. On a floating island in the vast seas which ring this comparatively youthful planet, Ransom meets strange animals—friendly dragons, amicable fishes; he encounters foods of surpassing lusciousness, and talks with its first woman inhabitant, the Green Lady.

In all this section of "Perelandra" Mr. Lewis displays great narrative and descriptive powers. His account of Ransom's landing upon Venus, his tale of the man's tremendous swim in its mountainous but buoyant oceans, his discovery of the first floating island—these things are magnificently done. So is the impression he gives of the idyllic life which is beginning to open out upon the planet. Mr. Lewis is a don at Madgalen College, Oxford, and his version of this paradisal existence is colored, no doubt, by many classical memories. He gets admirably the feeling of a world that is young, and wholly innocent, where there is perpetual sunshine, but no langour and no repining.

* * *

But then there enters upon this land of everlasting afternoons a third person, a famous physicist, a certain Dr. Weston, who has traveled hard upon the heels of Ransom, in a machine of his own invention. Now Mr. Lewis is a firm believer in orthodox Christianity, and Dr. Weston is the epitome of all that he dislikes. He is a mouthpiece of that philosophy of the "Life Force," that undirected emergent energy, which is so popular with Bernard Shaw. In his extreme belief in his own genius, indeed, Dr. Weston somewhat resembles that great man. But he has no beard; and he lacks Shaw's sense of humor.

It is clear enough that between Ransom and Dr. Weston a relentless struggle will develop. There are many things about existence on Venus, or Perelandra, that Ransom does not understand. There seems to be a taboo on the Green Lady's sleeping on fixed land instead of on a floating island. She is separated from her sole companion, the King, though she shows no anxiety about this separation; and she finds much that Ransom tells her strange and unusual. But he is convinced that he has been brought to Perelandra to save this Green Lady, and perhaps Venus itself, from grave danger. Therefore, he is not surprised to find Weston attempting to corrupt her.

At this point, or even earlier, it becomes clear that "Perelandra" is not primarily a tale of adventure. It is not merely a more humanistic version of one of the star romances of H. G. Wells. It is, on the contrary, nothing less than an effort to tell over again, on another planet, the story of Adam and Eve and the temptation in the garden. Mr. Lewis is a layman of the Church of England who has given much thought to religion. He brings to this study a mind of extraordinary dialectical subtlety, and so "Perelandra" reveals itself, on the second plane, as a theological disquisition.

In this respect it may not be as widely acceptable as it is as a story of adventure. Mr. Lewis takes a dualistic view of the universe. He attaches much power to evil, though, in the last resort, he finds at the heart of it a profound weakness. As in "The Pilgrim's Progress," there is enormous emphasis in some passages of "Perelandra" on the forces making against righeousness. Dr. Weston is, in fact, in all the later part of the book, not Dr. Weston at all, but an incarnation of wickedness. He is himself the tempter, the serpent, as the Green Lady is Eve, and the King Adam, and spending the night on fixed land comparable with eating the fruit of the forbidden tree.

* * *

The successful issue of the struggle is found in a tremendous fight between what appears to be Weston and Ransom. It is fought on land, and in the water, and under the water, and in a huge cavern. It goes on for days and nights, and finishes in a truly enormous climax.

Here again Mr. Lewis's powers of narrative serve him well. Ransom's discovery, as he sits on the beach, thinking mistakenly that he has finally disposed of Weston, and waiting for the day to break, going over all the poetry he has ever learned by heart, and then suddenly realizing that the day will never break at all, because he is for the moment trapped in an under-water cave, is admirably exciting. Mr. Lewis's imagination is luxurious and scholarly, and his power of suspense considerable. So considerable, indeed, that it actually carries over into what one imagines will be the third instalment of Ransom's adventures.

HAROLD HOBSON

Eleven Dinesen Tales

Winter's Tales, by Isak Dinesen. New York: Random House. $2.50.

ELEVEN MORE TALES by Isak Dinesen will tempt all who remember her "Gothic Tales." These new stories are set, most of them, in the Denmark of a century ago, rather than in the Middle Ages, but the style is still the chaste medium of the earlier ones.

Indeed, the appeal of these new stories lies chiefly in their style, which is distinguished by simplicity and clarity. Their content unfortunately is not so simple nor so clear. The stories are evidently symbolic or fantastic, but their meaning is obscure to the reader who has not the key to the author's thought.

Somebody, quite possibly Miss Dinesen herself, has provided abstracts of the tales for the jacket. One of them, for example, is "of a lad who killed a man, and of the yellow-eyed old Lapp woman who befriended him even as he had once befriended a trapped bird whose eyes had also been yellow." Apparently the Lapp woman had the habit of taking the form of a falcon when she wanted to travel.

Another is the story "of a little boy who came to a great house, and of how, because he made a world of his own imagining, he was able to confer a gift more substantial than truth." What this gift was we are not told.

That gives a good idea of the type of the stories, which will appeal without doubt to those lovers of fantasy and fairy tale who do not mind if the meaning is not evident. And many who do not share that enthusiasm will enjoy the tales for their style alone, without thought of meaning.

Both groups will look forward to the time when Miss Dinesen, having been freed along with her fellow countrymen, will be able to write and to export more examples of beautiful prose.

An Inter-American Yearbook

Inter-American Statistical Yearbook, 1942. Raoul Migone, Director. Buenos Aires: El Ateneo; New York: Macmillan; Rio de Janeiro: Freitas Bastos & Cia. $10.

STATISTICS can be dull, or flaming, but to those who know the story behind the Inter-American Statistical Yearbook, 1942, this large volume becomes warmly human as well as courageously pioneering.

Dr. Migone is one of those Argentines—and there are many—whose devotion to democracy and Inter-American friendship is deep and sincere. In the case of Dr. Migone it rises to self-sacrifice.

When the first edition of this important statistical summary in four languages went to press in 1940, Dr. Migone found it necessary to sink a large part of his personal fortune in the venture. On the face of it, there appeared little likelihood that so expensive a survey, so hard to keep up to date, could pay dividends or even be continued from year to year. Actually, 1941 passed without its own "yearbook."

Possibly the size of the new volume, nearly twice the thickness of its predecessor, is intended to make up for the lapse of a year. There are 1,065 pages, consisting of tables and other essential information.

"Much remains constant and much has changed," Dr. Migone writes, "since the Inter-American Statistical Yearbook first appeared. Unchanged is our faith in America, the American ideal of her sons, the determination to serve the American community."

There speaks the kind of man who would—as he did—write immediate letters of support to his friends of North America while the smoke still hung over Pearl Harbor. To how many he wrote, only he knows. This reviewer received such a personal letter, and I had met Dr. Migone only a few times during one trip to Buenos Aires.

At that time—early 1941—the first edition of the Yearbook was still a glistening newcomer in the field of Inter-American publication. It was a large and promising shoot, pushing up with hope in its green covers like the leaves of a calyx.

Somewhere along the line Dr. Migone has received for his planting the warm sun and fruitful rains it so richly deserves. He presides over the Argentine Commission of High International Studies. We hope other help has been advanced. Imagine the expense of publishing the statistics of 21 countries covering a hemisphere, doing this in Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French—and then keeping it up to date each year!

No one knows better than Dr. Migone the abysmal gaps in statistics, especially in those of Latin America. He is a careful and diligent statistician, schooled in the arts of economic and social research. So far as he can be exact in this field, he is exact. He spares no labor to fill gaps and avoid misrepresentations, by supplying abundant qualifying footnotes.

Certainly no publication could do more to integrate the hemisphere than a reliable summary of basic figures, available in parallel columns in the four languages of America. Dr. Migone's work, already a pioneer, should become a standard.

R. H. S.

The Book Window

American Books and Authors, by W. J. Burke and Will D. Howe (New York: Gramercy Publishing Co., $5), gathers into a single alphabetical list, 858 pages, double column, names and titles to answer all sorts of queries that occur to readers and writers as they pursue their jobs or their avocations. In the way of names are represented novelists, historians, journalists, poets, magazine contributors, publishers, Presidents, prize-winners, artists, printers; in the way of titles come stories, songs, hymns, plays. Miscellaneous subjects scattered through include clubs and institutions that have to do with the printed word.

Raphael in the Phaidon Edition (Oxford, $4.50). With a presentation in 120 large plates, 17 in color, this book makes clear why this artist has been for centuries "the painter's painter." W. E. Suida has provided a scholarly introduction.

Listen, Germany! by Thomas Mann (Knopf, $1.50), preserves 25 radio messages of the German novelist to the German people, in which he tells them of the vanity of Hitlerian aims and holds out to them hope of reconcilement with the civilization against which they have taken up arms.

Headhunting in the Solomon Islands, by Caroline Mytinger (Macmillan, $3). Adventures of two intrepid young women in the locality where American-Australian troops are now campaigning against the Japanese.

Songs of American Folks, collected by Satis N. Coleman and Adolph Bregman (Day, $2.25). Music as well as words of a useful selection of folksongs, some of them hitherto unavailable.

Painters and Sculptors of Modern America, with an introduction by Monroe Wheeler (Crowell, $5). Twenty-eight American painters and sculptors explain the credos of their art.

Contemporary Art, by Rosamund Frost (Crown, $4). An analytical survey of recent trends in modern painting, with 24 full-color plates and 150 monochrome reproductions.

The Dennison Handy Helper says:
"THEY TAKE ABUSE—THEY WON'T PULL LOOSE"
Dennison
SHIPPING TAGS

CHINA WANTS BIBLES
As Well as Bombers!

In China there is widespread hunger for the Word of God.

Printing plants have been bombed. Transportation systems have broken down. Many have no money to buy.

Yet the American Bible Society carries on, supplying Scriptures wherever possible in spite of difficulty, peril and cost. For never before in the long history of Christian work in China has the need—and the opportunity—been so great.

You can help carry forward this great work—and provide peace and security for yourself—through the purchase of an American Bible Society Annuity Agreement. Send for the interesting booklet "A Gift That Lives." Learn how you are entitled to certain tax exemptions—how you can give and receive generously at the same time!

FILL IN AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

American Bible Society,
Bible House, New York, N. Y.
☐ Please send me, without obligation, your booklet CB-6 entitled "A Gift That Lives."
☐ I enclose $..... to provide Scriptures for China.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Answer to a Parent's Dream

When Eleanor Roosevelt, Angelo Patri and Sidonie Gruenberg recommend (in superlatives) a book of fun for children, that's good news for parents.

FUN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS by Cappy Dick is jam-packed with ideas for small fingers. It tells how to make all sorts of useful and amusing things. 200 well-drawn illustrations make directions clear. No tools needed. Only materials required are found about any house—toothpicks, shirt cardboard, a hairpin and such. And besides the many projects described, the book is a grab-bag of games, stunts, riddles, puzzles, jokes and whatnots of which children never tire.

HOWARD VINCENT O'BRIEN devoted his famous Chicago Daily News column to a "rave" review . . . *"This is a really important book . . . We have forgotten how to do things for ourselves. If I were a kid this is the kind of book I would cherish. If in your home there are children from 6 to 14 you will do well to acquire a copy."*

The Junior Literary Guild Selection
$2

GREENBERG : PUBLISHER
404 Madison Ave., Dept. B, N. Y. C.
Send me FUN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS at $2 postpaid.
☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Send C.O.D.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Recreation Parks Grow

PARKS TODAY offer gas-rationed, travel-rationed America more places for play than ever before in their history, according to figures of a nation-wide study of municipal and county parks just issued by the National Recreation Association.

The survey, conducted jointly by the National Park Service and the Association, is the fourth in a series of park studies made at five-year intervals. George D. Butler of the National Recreation Association was director of the study.

* * *

Heading the list of increased play facilities is archery. More than six times as many cities report archery ranges in 1940 than in 1925. Twice as many cities report softball diamonds, shooting ranges, toboggan slides, and skating rinks. Swimming pools, tennis courts, roque courts and boathouses have also greatly increased.

Added millions all over America are turning to their neighborhood parks and playgrounds for the play and rest they used to drive to. Will the present park area be enough? According to the report, American cities as a group provide an acre of park for each 300 people. But, according to authoritative standards, there should be a full acre for each 100 persons, and 379 cities, or more than one fourth reporting, meet this standard. However, 339 cities reported that they do not have a single park. Slightly more than one third of the total park acreage is in property that lies outside city limits.

* * *

Significant, too, is the fact that the children's playground and the playfield, the two types of areas that contribute most to the day-by-day recreational life of the people, together comprise only 6 per cent of the total park acreage, or an average of one acre for each 5,000 people.

Which State is richest in county parks? Of the 152 counties in 27 States reporting, Michigan leads with 33. Wisconsin is second with 25. California is third with 20 counties reporting parks.

"The contribution parks can make to the home front in the national war effort cannot be overestimated," Howard Braucher, president of the National Recreation Association headquarters, said. "This park study contains detailed information not available elsewhere in published form. It affords essential data for planning the fuller use of our parks everywhere."

the 110° shirt
BY Wings
select it for service
* * *
The 110° Shirt gives you more for your duration dollar. Conservation-quality in the Guardian Collar helps add up to Victory by wearing longer. Ask your dealer for Wings Shirts with the guaranteed Guardian Collar. $2.00 and $2.25. Others, $1.75.
*110 washings and no breakdown. – U. S. Testing Co. Report
WINGS
SHIRTS AND SPORTSWEAR
Piedmont Shirt Co., Greenville, S. C.

U. S. Coast Guard Photo

ALL QUIET ON THE ATLANTIC FRONT

Convoy of Merchant Ships Guarded by a United States Coast Guard Cutter, Which Service Is Clearing the Shipping Lanes of Enemy Submarines and Maintaining a Degree of Security for Foreign Trade

. . Unshackling World Trade

(Continued from Page 4)

of the unilateral system of tariff-making by the Congress was superseded by a more practical system of tariff bargaining that succeeded in making agreements with 28 countries, which, with additional supplementary and revised agreements, absorbed a vast area of the world into this co-operative system for the establishment of mutually profitable trade arrangements, based upon a policy of equality of treatment among nations.

Now we face the greatest emergency in our history—the restoration of the disrupted channels of trade and the rehabilitation of conquered and oppressed peoples—and must be prepared to find some mechanism whereby we can render constructive aid in the task of world trade reconstruction. No more effective system than that of the Hull program is presented by its opponents for the work that lies ahead of reconstructing the channels of international trade.

With the belief that the Congress will rise to the occasion and listen to the growing demands of the nation for re-enactment of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, we may turn our attention to the possibilities that exist for an orderly reconstruction of our foreign trade. This means united, national support of a postwar policy in conformity with the aims of Article VII of the Mutual Aid Agreement, and an avoidance of any reversal of our foreign commercial policy which would shake the confidence of nations that look to us for leadership in solving postwar trade problems.

It is self-evident that we must re-establish our world trade relations by the system of trade agreements we have pursued so successfully since 1934. This cannot be effected by a Congressional unilateral system of take-it-or-leave-it. It cannot be left to an international conference, which proved so unsatisfactory in the past. The present agreement system brings private enterprise into close co-operation with government, with the liberty to be heard in relation to any concessions that may affect their particular industry. It brings the two negotiating governments together in an atmosphere receptive to reasonable compromise.

Only by a bilateral system of negotiation is it possible to examine every possibility that exists of taking goods and services from abroad that will add to, rather than detract from, our general welfare as a trading nation.

We enter upon the postwar era with the assurance that nations with whom we have trade agreements will look with favor upon this method of restoring trade.

In Latin America we have laid the foundations of a new economic structure by the aid of our government loans and credits, with accumulating reserves of dollars by these countries that will play an important part in the revival and expansion of our normal trade with the other Americas. Neither they nor we contemplate continued isolation from world markets by any regional grouping, but rather renewed incentive to find in world markets the real source of national welfare. Greater industrialization, the initiation of trade between the other Americas, greater resource in adding new items to their foreign trade, are changing fundamentally their national economies and making them more independent in their dealings with the rest of the world. We will draw from this advance in Latin America not only the possibility of greater trade, but the knowledge that the Western Hemisphere is destined to play a greater part in the advancement of the peace and welfare of the world.

Hampered as we may be by a lag in political settlements at the peace table, neither we nor the other nations can postpone indefinitely agreed plans for making world trade responsive to our economic needs. The opportunities for trade will be so enormous after the war that only the failure to benefit by our blunders of the last postwar era can stem the tide of industrial prosperity that is awaiting a reconstructed world economic order.

OFF-DUTY FEET
Rest Best in Daniel Greens

DANIEL GREEN Comfy slippers give you rest at its best. After a busy day they not only give your feet well-earned rest and comfort but help your whole body to relax. They save 'round-the-house wear on your shoes, too. And that's mighty important under the necessary wartime restrictions on shoe buying.

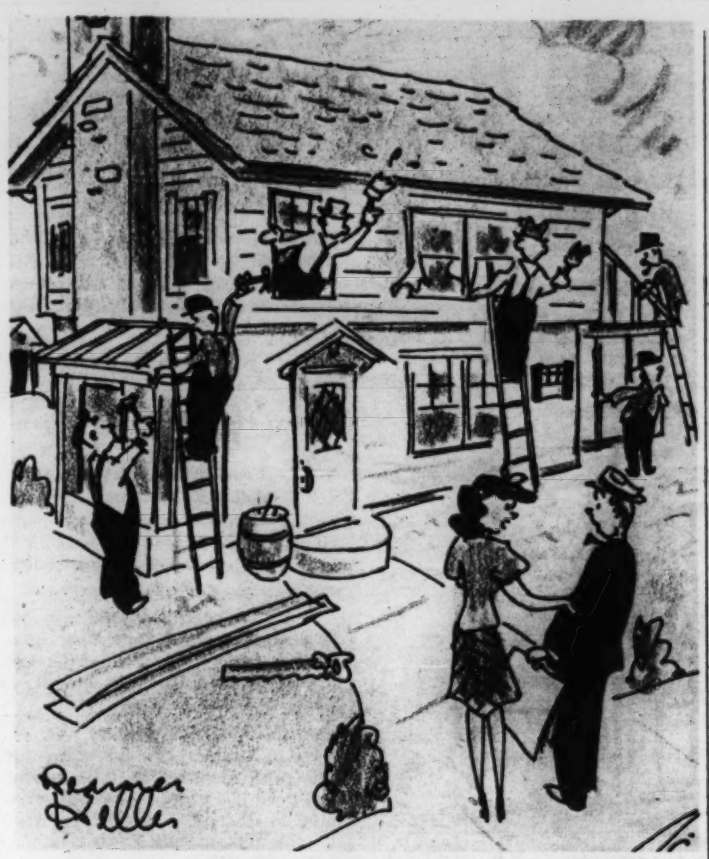
Best of all, you can buy as many pairs of Daniel Green slippers as you need. *They are not rationed.* Which means that you can have your choice of dainty fabrics and pretty colors the same as before. DANIEL GREEN COMPANY, Dolgeville, N. Y.

Prices of Daniel Green slippers depend on retailers' ceilings as set by the O. P. A.

DANIEL GREEN
Comfy Slippers

No one can resist Cookies
made with
CURTISS CANDY
Baby Ruth
RICH IN DEXTROSE
Candy
RECIPE ON EVERY WRAPPER
BUY U.S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Producers of Fine Foods



"Well, Dear, I Sent for a Carpenter to Fix the Porch Step and One Thing Just Led to Another."

. . Our Manpower Waste

(Continued from Page 3)

its higher wage. This includes those who go through the slow-motions of work as well as those who loaf. Incidentally, stop blaming the unions for our loafers. The unions have much to answer for. Washington has tens of thousands of clerks who do little more than draw their salaries—and they are not unionized. Both unions and defense management inherited hordes of idlers from the WPA. It is now their joint and patriotic duty to get rid of them.

(2) Keep every man busy at something useful all the time. If he hasn't enough to do in his own job, let him help some other man in another job. Forget about the different scales of pay in these temporary changes. This is war!

(3) Not all manpower waste is due to labor. Stripped of their legal verbiage, many war contracts break down to a cost-plus or percentage basis. That means the more men management hires the more money it makes. When it is clear that management, for profit, deliberately engages in a policy of hiring far more men than it actually uses, the penalty should be the same as for loafing labor. This penalty should be imposed by Washington, replacing management with more conscientious men.

(4) There must be better allotment of materials cleared through Washington. Unless materials arrive, men will either have to stall or be laid off. And with a shortage of millions of workers, the nation cannot afford to have men on jobs either idling or laid off.

(5) There must be real cooperation between management and labor in saving wastage of man-hours. Even if it hurts, management should accept criticism of antiquated methods wasting man-hours.

(6) Our card distinctions between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. waste hundreds of thousands of precious man-hours. For greater efficiency, Washington should abolish these card distinctions for the duration. If both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. are getting the wages, hours, and conditions they want, why should we union men care which card the other fellow carries? It is our union leaders, with their possibilities of more and more offices, who care for these distinctions, and not the rank and file of the memberships.

Those of us who were formerly engaged in the building industry think war industries could learn something from our practices. One of the reasons why we are able to rush up buildings so fast is because we have a foreman for every five or six men. A building trades foreman gets about $1 a day more than his crew members, and as everybody wants that extra dollar and the prestige that goes with it, they all step on it to make the higher grade. Good foremanship doesn't necessarily mean sweating the men. On the contrary, the foreman is often the squarest and most popular man in his squad. He finds work for his men, sees that no precious man-hours are wasted.

We think the shipbuilding practice of a foreman for every 18 or 20 men less efficient. He can't get around to each of his men often enough. And from the viewpoint of his men, there's so little chance of one man rising among 20 that few try. But with one chance in five or six, we think their attitude would change.

There is finally a warning (but not a threat) that if time-and-a-half for Saturdays is abolished (as some Congressmen advocate) it will cut production. For better or worse, Washington included time-and-a-half for Saturdays in most war contracts, following common practice in prewar agreements between labor and industry. Actually, this time-and-a-half for Saturdays in war industries acts both as a reward and as a penalty to the worker. He must work the full six days of the week in order to receive it. If he fails, his Saturday's work is reduced to an ordinary day's pay. The incentive, then, to get the extra half day on Saturday keeps down absenteeism, and so makes productive millions of precious man-hours. Even with this incentive, however, absenteeism in shipbuilding alone runs 52,000,000 man-hours a year. Remove this incentive now for 20,000,000 war workers, and it staggers the imagination to contemplate how many extra billions of man-hours will be lost.

The extra cost of the labor bill for time-and-a-half on Saturdays runs about 8 per cent. The extra cost of the labor waste in our present setup, due to idleness, bad management and poor Government allotments, runs at times in some departments of war industry as high as 75 per cent. Isn't it wiser to concentrate on this real waste, reduce it as low as is humanly possible, and then see to it that every man earns his money.

There are millions of highly skilled, patriotic men in our war industries. They never needed a war to find them jobs or wages. They will applaud every effort to cut down man-hour waste, even their own, in order to increase their plant's efficiency, for their stake is their country.

Exhibit of Chemical Leavening

THE IMPORTANCE of phosphorus and its products, which appear everywhere in our daily life, from baking powder biscuits to matches, is graphically portrayed in one of the newer exhibits at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

Push button models illustrate by actual demonstration the uses of phosphorus compounds in making wood, paper, and textiles resistant to fire and flame, in making salt free-flowing, and in rust-proofing steel. A diorama tells the story of chemical leavening, showing tiny bubbles of carbon dioxide gas expanding and rising within a cross-section of an aggrandized muffin.

A life-size kitchen, complete with stove, sink, and refrigerator, serves as background for the many phosphoric products used by the homemaker. As the background dims under black light, biscuits in the oven, baking powder on the table, soap powder, matches, beverages in the icebox, salt and many other objects glow in fluorescent color, even to the curtains at the window, in which phosphates play a part in manufacture.

The exhibit also demonstrates the fact that phosphatic salts are used for softening water, in liquid soaps, in tooth pastes and powders, and to prevent afterglow in matches.

The sweeter they are the harder they fall for PYREX WARE
BRAND
1. DOUBLE DUTY CASSEROLE—a "must" for every bride. Shown here with easily prepared fluffy CHEESE SOUFFLE. The cover keeps food steaming hot, or makes a handy extra pie plate. Three sizes. 1½ quart size . . . only 65¢
2. GRAND FOR shower presents. Transparent Pyrex Custard Cups can be used for individual servings of side dishes and desserts as well as for baking and storing. Four-ounce size, each . . . . . only 5¢
3. BERRY PIE in this new Pyrex "Flavor-Saver" Pie Plate tastes grand! Bake for 45 minutes in a 400° oven. Saves time and fuel. Deep with fluted edge; keeps in juice and flavor. Size 10" 45¢
PUT THIS PYREX WARE FIRST ON YOUR BRIDES' LIST!
4. PERFECT MIXING BOWLS! For mixing, serving, storing and baking. The big one makes a charming SALAD BOWL. The small one holds GELATIN DESSERT for two. 2½, 1½, and 1 quart sizes. Set of 3, ... only 95¢
5. NOW CHICKEN CROQUETTES bake to perfection in this Pyrex Utility Dish. Easy to prepare. Saves fat. Bake for only 40 minutes in a 350° oven. Use it for all kinds of meats, breads, desserts! 2 sizes. Large 12¾" size . . . 65¢
6. SHE'LL USE this lovely Pyrex Cake Dish for their first ANNIVERSARY CAKE! She can watch it brown to just the right degree of goodness through clear glass sides and bottom. For all kinds of baking and serving. Glass handles. She'll want a pair. Each . . . 35¢
LET'S PLAN A PYREX WARE SHOWER!
PYREX Ware makes a grand shower gift! Every dish is three dishes in one. They'll serve her for years to come—for cooking, for table use, for refrigerator storage. They save time and fuel and dishwashing. And they really help a busy housewife because you can always see just how food is cooking through clear glass! Plan a Pyrex Ware shower now for your favorite bride!
PYREX
OVENWARE—FLAMEWARE
"PYREX" IS A REGISTERED TRADE-MARK OF CORNING GLASS WORKS, CORNING, N. Y.
SEE THESE POPULAR PYREX DISHES AT YOUR FAVORITE STORE TODAY!

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE
Vermont
TO REST · · TO REFIT · · TO LIVE
100 pages of Vermont farm offerings. Just published. Choose your own prospects . . . then come and "see for yourself."
VERMONT
A summer home in the Green Mountains offers that peace and refreshing repose that only a favored climate and a wealth of scenic charm can provide. Dreams of contentment in a place of your own may come true so easily in Vermont, where modest, view-commanding farms just await adoption by cultured folks who need a touch of wholesome country life to balance their months of urban work and confinement. Make this your summer for a search of rural Vermont; send for official book, "Vermont Farms and Summer Homes." Vacation literature also on request.
"PEACE BE WITH YOU"
Vermont Publicity Service
680 State House, Montpelier, Vermont

Kickernick
Underdress
The freedom point

SHORT
and
COOL!

Jumperette
PAJAMA

Young moderns simply will not give up the "Jumperette". It's a cool short-cut to comfort on warm, summer nights. You can lounge in it, too, for Kickernick has designed it like a play suit. Soft rayon in red or white; sizes 32-38. Priced at about $2.95. At Better Department Stores and Specialty Shops. Winget Kickernick Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

. . Wizard

(Continued from Page 6)

figures and invited Mr. Skinner to do likewise. The second number was "Money Musk," Mr. Ford leading off and Mr. Skinner following suit, to their mutual entertainment.

While working on an organ at the Grove Park Inn, in Asheville, N. C., Mr. Skinner had a faithful audience of one, a lean, keen-faced man who watched his every move. The first day there was no word spoken between them, though Mr. Skinner had to pass in front of the gentleman every time he crossed the room, and each silently acknowledged the other's presence. The second day the visitor ventured a comment on the weather. Mr. Skinner responded in kind. The third day, as Mr. Skinner crossed the room, the gentleman rose and extended his hand. "I'm from Massachusetts," he said.

"So am I, Mr. Coolidge," Mr. Skinner replied. "And you know I liked what you said to the police force in Boston. If George Washington had said it, it would be in every school book."

"What did I say?" demanded Mr. Coolidge.

"You said you can't arbitrate the law. You said no one has a right to strike against the security of the people," Mr. Skinner told him. "And that's what he'd say if he was in Washington now," declared Mr. Skinner.

Still enthusiastically active in his chosen realm, Ernest M. Skinner reminds you somewhat of Lloyd George in looks. His blue eyes, sharp and lively, reflect the indomitable spirit that would fight any day in defense of his ideas.

He has no sympathy with the modern tendency to do what the young organist terms "cleaning up the lower tones" of the organ, which results in the baroque organ of the day. Nor is he fond of the music which swing devotees delight in.

"I call the organ the king of instruments," he said. "It has been developed from the crude affair of Bach's day to a highly colorful, almost symphonic instrument, capable of beautiful music. It should not be cheapened." He pays tribute to the American Guild of Organists for their part in raising the standard of organ music. "No more hanging onto a chord with one hand while you turn the pages with the other," he chuckled. "No more dull, hackneyed music. A fellow has to have a first-class repertory and technique to belong to that organization."

In his younger days Mr. Skinner journeyed far to install organs. Now his journeys are necessarily curtailed, but he still thinks nothing of traveling several hundred miles to hear good music. "I had a small inventive gift," he said reflectively, "and I used it to improve the mechanics of the organ. But my whole life has been given up to music."

On the Beam

The Price of Democracy

If democracy is worth fighting for, it is worth fighting with.—MRS. EUGENE MEYER.

Way to Enduring Peace

The path to a truly international peace will be a hard one, but we must not turn back because of difficulties.—WILLIAM G. CARLETON, University of Florida.

Lower Food Prices

Prices on food must be rolled back.—GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor.

A Lasting Peace

No peace will last without a spiritual basis.—DR. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, President of Union Theological Seminary.

Not by Your Own Bootstraps

We can't lift the world by our own bootstraps.—ERIC A. JOHNSTON, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Fighting Begins Responsibility

You can achieve nothing by fighting a war and then just signing a piece of paper. . . . Fighting begins responsibility, not ends it.—MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Must Distribute Wealth

We in England discovered in the nineteenth century that becoming rich does not abolish poverty. You have to distribute wealth and use it.—SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE.

New House Every Few Years

The citizens of tomorrow will be trading in his house every three or four years like the citizen of yesterday did his automobile.—DR. HARVEY N. DAVIS, President of Stevens Institute of Technology.

Order in Europe Essential

If we are to have civilization, peace, comfort and security in the United States, there must be order and a reasonably satisfactory life in Europe.—HERBERT PELL, Former American Minister to Portugal and Hungary.

Plea for Small Business

Whoever helps maintain free and untrammeled small business is helping the cause for which we are now locked in mortal combat with the would-be enslavers of mankind.—JAMES E. MURRAY, U. S. Senator from Montana.

For World Co-operation

I want to see this country today and tomorrow working with the other peoples of the world; I don't want those peoples to feel that after the war is over we are going to stick our heads in the sands again.—SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Devotion to Freedom

The substance of your obligation is to develop within your own life and to exhibit in your speech and in your action a supreme devotion to the rights of men, to justice, to freedom for others to speak, to freedom for them to exercise their God-given rights as citizens.—HENRY A. WRISTON, President of Brown University.

Civilian Defense, Then and Now

Two years ago civilian defense was created to perform a specific job. Today, 12,000,000 men and women, working under 14,000 local defense councils, are ready for any task the war may demand of them.—JAMES M. LANDIS, Director of Civilian Defense.

Manpower Is Needed

Our armed forces must have several thousand men per month until the 10,800,000 total is reached. We must find and train about 5,000,000 additional workers to meet our production goals in munitions and other essential industries by the end of 1943. Where will they all come from? From the ranks of housewives, students, older workers, handicapped workers, minority groups, and from workers who transfer from less essential activities into war work. There are no other sources.—PAUL V. MCNUTT.

"Boys' Week Will Start on the Twenty-first. We Thought Perhaps You'd Like Us to Take Over"

. . Communism

(Continued from Page 3)

speaking, the agitators have depended for any degree of mass support on exploiting the economic ills of the moment and the movement has tended to be absorbed by nationalism. This happened in Java, where there were communist outbreaks in the 1920's, still more noticeably in Indo-China, where the Annamite leaders had the advantage of contact with Comintern agents in near-by Canton. The mass of Annamite peasants, with their love of religion, family, and property, had no real interest in communism, though they eagerly took up the cry for lighter taxation during the depression years. Before long the Indo-Chinese communists were absorbed by nationalist groups which, right up to the time of Japanese occupation, were struggling for the larger and more popular issue of freedom.

Without a doubt, Russia is going to play a more important rôle than heretofore in Asiatic affairs. But already she has given indications that she is likely to respect the culture even of nations over which she may extend her suzerainty. The evidence seems overwhelming that the force of age-old tradition, a deep respect for religion, the love of family life and property, so characteristic of most Asiatics, will in any case present an insuperable barrier to the widespread acceptance of communistic principles in Asia.

A student in the "Aeronautics 1 and 2" course at The Principia Upper (High) School. This first course in pre-flight training is non-mathematical and aims to familiarize the students with the vocabulary and important concepts of aviation. It includes such topics as: What makes an airplane fly, how the airplane is controlled, rules of air traffic, and meteorology. Pupils are encouraged to build and study model airplanes.

Upper (High) School Summer Session Starts July 1

Write for Descriptive Bulletin

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational

Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

FREE!
83 RECIPES
FOR WARTIME MENUS

For exciting variety in your wartime menus, remember there's nothing that captivates the taste like a good salad! But a good salad depends on a good dressing. And French Dressing is everybody's favorite! But please don't, *don't* use an ordinary oil! French Dressing is not genuine without real olive oil. Be sure to get Pompeian Olive Oil—the virgin pure first press of hand-picked sun-mellowed Mediterranean olives. You really don't know how wonderful olive oil can be until you get Pompeian! Get this new idea-packed recipe book now and find out how to make ordinary foods extraordinary!

SEND FOR 83 RECIPES FREE!

Pompeian Olive Oil Corp., Baltimore, Md., C-6-5.
Please send me new recipe book, "So You're Going to Serve a Salad!"
Name & Address.....
City & State.....

Wyandotte
RIPE OLIVES
LOOK FOR THE INDIAN ON THE LABEL

Over the Editor's Desk

IT IS COMMON NOW, if futile, to speculate upon the length of the war. Will it be over in 1944, or 1945? One person's guess is as good as another's. I was told a story the other night of a Southern boy who, on the eve of being drafted, decided that the war would not be of short duration. He had accumulated some nice suits, shirts, and underwear. What should he do with them? Preserve them in a closet, as many others had done? No, they might not fit him when he returned to civil life. So he hit upon an idea, novel to say the least. He called in his pals and held an auction. Everything went to the highest bidder. The result is that the clothes he could no longer wear are now serving a useful purpose on the backs of his friends.

Clothes may be plentiful in some parts of the world, but not in others. And they may prove quite a problem after the war in Europe, particularly where wives are using the made-over suits of their husbands who are now in the services. The disbanding of armies will make a heavy demand upon civilian dress, so busy days are in the offing for tailors.

No one seems to dispute the statement that we have enough war plants to produce what it takes to defeat the Axis, but what of men to man them? There is a manpower shortage. The drain upon labor caused by the heavy demands of the forces has produced a situation which is not easy of solution. Are we using our manpower to the full? That question is answered by a ship worker, MILLARD B. HOLLAND, in "Our Appalling Manpower Waste." He speaks as a workman, and cites cases to support his contention that drastic measures are needed to remedy the situation.

World trade has been completely disorganized, and its restoration will pose a problem of no small dimensions for the Allied nations after the war. What kind of mechanism should be employed to unite these nations behind postwar measures for its re-establishment? That question EUGENE P. THOMAS deals with in this issue. Mr. Thomas has had a wide experience in the business world and in foreign trade, and is President of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.

Reclaimed land is yielding rich crops in the territory around Bunyan's "Slough of Despond," and the story of the transformation and its extent is told by MELITA SPRAGGS, one of the members of the London staff of this paper.

HELEN. HULETT SEARL brings to light the man who has done more for the pipe organ than probably any other. He is Ernest M. Skinner of Methuen, Mass., a man who has a consuming love of music but who at the same time lays no claim to being a "musician in the sense of being a composer or performer."

JOSEPH H. BAIRD, a Washington newspaperman, has dug into a class of officers of whom the public knows little—the officials of the United Foreign Service Auxiliary—and he gives you the result of his inquiries.

Communism has long found its way into the Far East. It is a problem in China. It has made inroads in India. Is it a threat to Asia? That is the question H. G. QUARITCH WALES sets out to answer in his article. He is admirably equipped to speak on the subject. A British Orientalist, he at present resides in the United States. He is field director of the Greater-India Research Committee, and for years was in the service of the Government of Siam.

In most of us, the lure of the soil is strong, says ROYAL BARRY WILLS, and that is why some of our suburban houses of today are influenced by the farmhouse architecture of yesterday. The distinctive features of farm architecture may be judged from the examples given in pictures. Mr. Wills, who writes the accompanying letterpress, is an eminent American architect and the recipient of numerous awards for his work in that field. W. W. C.

. . Diplomats For the Duration

(Continued from Page 4)

express the opinion that this system of recruiting emergency foreign service officers from the business and professional world during the last two years has worked out well.

At present the corps of emergency officers numbers something over 300. Also, more than 400 clerks have been added to the foreign service rolls on a "for the duration" basis.

During the first months of its existence in 1941, the Foreign Service Auxiliary was paid from special emergency funds under the control of the President. In 1942, it received its first direct Congressional appropriation of $750,000, which, supplemented by a later grant of $1,300,000, amounted to a total of $2,050,000 for the 1942-43 fiscal year. For the coming fiscal period (1943-44), the State Department has asked Congress for $2,727,000 to support its emergency service.

This enlarged appropriation is expected to provide not only for more officers, but for additional allowances for the corps as a whole to place it on a financial par with the professional foreign service.

At present the State Department is receiving from its men in the field approximately 30,000 reports monthly, a large percentage of which are disseminated to one or more of 50 Federal agencies. So voluminous has this work become that a special office has been set up in the State Department to handle it. A very large part of the data with which such agencies as the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of the Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs work is compiled and analyzed by the United States Foreign Service.

When war conditions made it necessary for many Government agencies to maintain foreign contacts, some of them insisted upon sending their own men abroad in a status completely independent of the established foreign service. This the State Department opposed bitterly, and seemingly has won its battle.

Under present practice, all reports are "channeled" through the State Department. If, for example, the Bureau of Mines feels that it needs a technical expert in Bolivia, it selects him and passes upon the question of his competence. Then he is commissioned in the Auxiliary Foreign Service and works under the direct supervision of the American Ambassador in La Paz. His reports are addressed through the Embassy to the State Department, which, in turn, forwards them to the Bureau of Mines. The only exception to this general rule is that agencies may send men abroad on specific, short-term assignments without their being taken into the Auxiliary Service.

Because of the demands of the Army and Navy for young men, the foreign service has stopped recruiting "for the duration."

The last written examination for regular foreign service officers was held in September, 1941, and the last oral quiz in February, 1942. So the end of the war will find the United States with a smaller professional service than it had Dec. 7, 1942, while the work it has to do will be vastly enlarged.

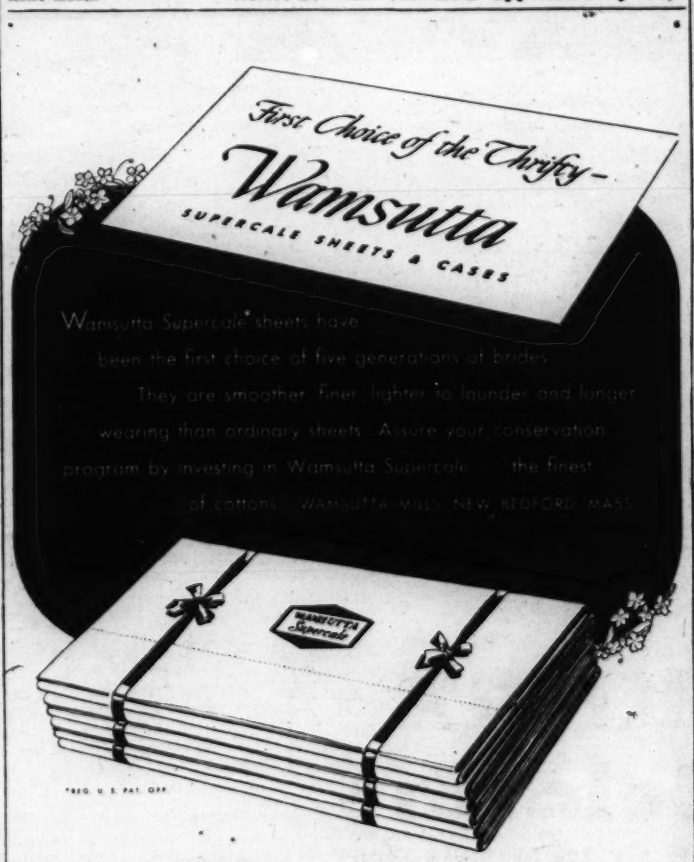
The only discernible solution to this problem of personnel shortage lies in the auxiliary officers who now are being trained.

Dewdrop

By GLENN WARD DRESBACH

It is the perfect gem we cannot wear,
And yet the rapture that it holds is free;
We look where darkness fades—it sparkles there;
And old as time, still new each dawn must be
This rounded miracle that thirsting birds
May drain and find transmuted into song;
And ages know where it has touched the words
Of seers and psalmists that to us belong.

It is the same as Horace on his bough
Discovered winking at all pompous things;
Through all earth-changes here, its freshness now
Is that which trembled on the lifting wings
Of Shelley's lark—and yet the poorest hand
May touch its richness still, from land to land.


First Choice of the Thrifty -
Wamsutta
SUPERCALE SHEETS & CASES
Wamsutta Supercale sheets have
been the first choice of five generations of brides.
They are smoother, finer, lighter to launder and longer
wearing than ordinary sheets. Assure your conservation
program by investing in Wamsutta Supercale — the finest
of cottons. WAMSUTTA MILLS, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Wamsutta-Somerset Towels. Springfield All-Wool Blankets

"I Started My Career at 50 But I Wasted 25 years of My Life"

Ruth De Witt

Saleswoman, Without Experience, Becomes Hostess-Housekeeper of Beautiful Hotel.

"When you're 50 and still a saleslady, you have plenty to worry about. Your earnings are pitifully small, your work backbreaking and there is the constant fear of being replaced by a younger woman. Then I saw the Lewis advertisement. Their book solved my problem. I enrolled. Soon after graduating, the Lewis School notified me of my present position as Hostess-Housekeeper of this hotel. This is the most enjoyable work a woman can do and mature years are a help instead of a handicap. My success is due to Lewis Leisure-Time, Home Study Training."

Step Into a Well-Paid Hotel Position

Hundreds of Lewis-trained women and men, from 18 to 60, are winning success in the hotel, club and institutional field. They are making good as Managers, Assistant Managers, Hostesses, Executive Housekeepers, Stewards and 35 other types of well-paid positions. Now, the Government's vast wartime housing, food and recreation program swells the demand for trained women and men. Opportunities for Lewis graduates greater than ever. The success of Lewis Graduates in the past 25 years has proved previous experience unnecessary. Good grade school education, plus Lewis Training, qualifies you at home, in spare time. Free Book tells how you are registered Free of extra cost in Lewis National Placement Service. Mail your coupon NOW!

LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOL, Room EM-3888, Washington, D. C.
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
Send me the Free Book, "Your Big Opportunity," without obligation. I want to know how to qualify for a well-paid position.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

Saves you work... but also saves your things!

It's true that Bon Ami is fast, thorough. But more than that! It makes your sink and bathtub *easier to keep clean.* For Bon Ami doesn't rely on coarse grit for its effectiveness . . . doesn't mar your porcelain with tiny scratches that catch and hold the dirt. Use this *safe* cleanser regularly—*and see!*

Bon Ami
quick, thorough, safe

The Bon Ami Co. 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C.

Easy on Your Ration Book!

SIX SIMPLE DELICIOUS RECIPES TO MAKE FOOD GO FURTHER!

What to Do About Butter!

KNOX SPREAD
(Patent Applied For)

(Makes ½ lb.)

1 teaspoonful Knox Gelatine
1 tablespoonful cold water
¼ lb. butter
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup evaporated milk

1. Soften gelatine in the cold water.
2. Dissolve thoroughly over hot water.
3. Cut butter into small pieces and heat over hot water until soft enough to beat, *but do not melt the butter.*
4. Add dissolved gelatine and salt to the milk (having milk at room temperature). Gradually whip milk into butter with a Dover (or rotary) egg beater or electric mixer, until milk does not separate.
5. Add coloring, if desired.
6. Pack into dish or container and place in refrigerator until hard; keep in refrigerator when not in use.

Note: To make 1 lb. spread with ½ lb. butter, follow same directions, but double ingredients called for in ¼ lb. To make 2 lbs. spread with 1 lb. butter, follow same procedure as above, using 1 envelope Knox Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, 1 lb. butter, 1 teaspoonful salt and 1 large can evaporated milk.

Fresh milk may be substituted for evaporated milk in same proportions and following same procedure (using preferably top of a quart bottle), in which case you would soften gelatine in milk instead of water. In making 2 pounds of spread, you would use 1 pint of fresh milk.

The above recipe may also be used with Oleomargarine, as well as with ½ butter and ½ Oleomargarine combined.

Knox Spread is not suggested for frying, sautéing, or greasing pans.

Knox Spread gives you, without loss, the vitamins and minerals of milk and the proteins of gelatine, plus the food value of the butter. Good for your family!

KNOX SPREAD GINGERBREAD

(Makes about 12 to 16 squares)

½ cup Knox Spread (see recipe above)
1 egg, well beaten
2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1½ teaspoonfuls baking soda
1 teaspoonful cinnamon
1 teaspoonful ginger
½ teaspoonful powdered cloves
½ teaspoonful salt
1¼ cups molasses
¾ cup hot water

Work the Knox Spread with the back of a spoon until fluffy and creamy. Then add the well-beaten egg. Mix and sift together the dry ingredients. Add to egg mixture alternately in thirds with the combined molasses and hot water in halves, beating well after each addition. Turn into a greased or oiled and lightly floured cake pan about 9" x 9" x 3" and bake in a moderate oven of 350° F. for 50 minutes or until done. Cut into squares and top with Whipped Evaporated Milk. (The recipe for whipped evaporated milk made with Knox Gelatine is given at the top of the adjoining column.)

Pinch-hitters for Cream!

WHIPPED EVAPORATED MILK

1 teaspoonful Knox Gelatine
2 teaspoonfuls cold water
1 cup evaporated milk, chilled
2 tablespoonfuls sugar
½ teaspoonful vanilla

1. Soften gelatine in cold water.
2. Dissolve gelatine thoroughly over hot water.
3. Important! Have milk thoroughly chilled.
4. Add dissolved gelatine to milk and whip immediately until stiff, before gelatine congeals, adding sugar and vanilla.

Note: When used for purposes other than a topping, omit sugar and vanilla.

CUSTARD ICE CREAM

(Serves 8; uses ¼ pkg.)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
2 tablespoonfuls cold water
1 pint milk
2 eggs, separated
¾ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1½ teaspoonfuls vanilla
1 pint light cream

Soften gelatine in cold water. Combine milk, egg yolks, ½ cup sugar and salt in top of double boiler. Beat with a rotary egg beater until ingredients are well-blended. Place over hot water and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture coats the spoon. Remove from hot water, add softened gelatine and stir until dissolved. Cool. Add vanilla and cream. Turn mixture into tray of automatic refrigerator and freeze firm. Remove mixture to chilled bowl, beat smooth, and fold in egg whites, which have been beaten until stiff, with remaining sugar. Return to tray and finish freezing. Ice cream will have a smoother texture if stirred two more times during the freezing process.

The same recipe with the following variations may be used for ice cream frozen in a hand freezer: Make custard by combining milk, whole eggs, ¾ cup sugar and salt. Add softened gelatine, stir until dissolved. Cool. Add vanilla and cream. Freeze, using one part salt to eight parts ice.

Make the Most of Leftovers!

BASIC TOMATO JELLY

(Serves 6; uses ¼ pkg.)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes
½ bay leaf, if desired
½ teaspoonful salt
1 stalk celery
Few grains cayenne or pepper
1 tablespoonful mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoonful onion juice
1½ cups diced or shredded vegetables (or ½ cup vegetables and 1 cup diced cooked meat)

Mix tomatoes, bay leaf, salt, celery and pepper. Simmer 10 minutes. Soften gelatine in cold water and dissolve in hot tomato mixture. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in vegetables. Turn into one large or individual molds that have been rinsed out in cold water first, and chill. When firm, unmold onto salad greens and serve with desired dressing.

BASIC FRUIT SALAD

(Serves 6; uses ¼ pkg.)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot fruit juice or water
¼ cup lemon juice
¼ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1½ cups leftover canned or fresh fruits

Soften gelatine in cold water and dissolve in hot fruit juice (drained from canned fruits) or water. Add lemon juice, sugar and salt. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in diced fruits. Any fruits or desired combinations may be used. Pour into large mold which has been rinsed out in cold water (and has had the bottom lined with thin slices of fruit, if desired); or individual molds. Chill. When firm, unmold onto lettuce and serve with mayonnaise or fruit dressing.

Note: If home canned fruits are used, use a little less sugar, as they are sweeter than commercially canned ones.

Knox Gelatine
HELPS STRETCH RATIONED FOODS

FREE! Recipe leaflets to help with Wartime Meal-Planning! Do wonders with small amounts of food! Send for Mrs. Knox's collection of FREE recipe leaflets specially planned for now! Mail coupon to Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

Name_____

Address_____

Copyright 1943, Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., Inc.